The Enterprise.

VOL. 7. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902. NO. 39.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:26 A. M. Daily.
12:48 P. M. Daily.
4:53 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:11 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

12:20 A. M. Daily.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
2:33 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect February 5th, 1900.

Cars leave Holy Cross.....
.....6:49, 7:13, 7:37, 8:01, 8:16 A. M.
and every 15 minutes thereafter until.....
..3:31 P. M., 3.45, 4.01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:21
and every 15 minutes thereafter until.....
7.51 P. M., 8:09, 8:21, 8.39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:49, 10:21, 10:53, 11:23.

All cars run direct through to new Ferry Depot.

First car leaves Baden Station 8:52 A. M., and every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.

Time cards can be obtained by applying to conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North.....	6:45	12.10
" South.....	——	4:53

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North.....	8:35	12:25
"		5:20
South.....	6:15	——

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

DELAYED BLAST CAUSES DEATH.

Four Men Instantly Killed in an Accident in a Railroad Cut.

Portland, Or.—Four men were instantly killed and a fifth terribly injured by an explosion of a delayed blast on the line of the Lyle-Goldendale Railroad, one and a half miles north from the Columbia river in Washington, and about nine miles from The Dalles.

The accident occurred in a rock cut where they were working. A number of blasts were fired at the same time, and as they thought all had gone off the men gatherd around to resume work. Just then there was a terrific explosion of a blast where the fuse had not burned as quickly as the others. Four of the men were torn almost to shreds and died instantly. A fifth, although terribly mangled, survives. Frank Meyers, who owns a farm a few miles from the scene of the accident, was on his way to Lyle and was several miles from the place of the accident, when he heard a big explosion. He saw men rushing to the scene and quickly drove to the spot. "I arrived there just as they were gathering up the fragments of the dead and putting them in a wagon," said Meyers. "The bodies were horribly mangled. The foreman was blown into the river."

Accidents on Russian War Ship.

St. Petersburg. — The battle-ship Retvizan, built in Philadelphia for the Russian Government and which recently arrived here, seems to be ill fated. On her way from Philadelphia five members of her crew were killed by the explosion of a water tube, and two others of the crew were killed by falling to the bottom of the dry dock while painting the ship's keel.

MILLIONAIRE MACKAY DIES IN LONDON

Famous Miner and Financier Succumbs After Short Illness.

WAS IN HIS SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Immediate Cause of Death Was Heart Failure, Following a Sudden Attack of Congestion of the Lungs.

London.—John W. Mackay died at 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening at his residence in Carlton House Terrace, in his sixty-seventh year. His death was unexpected, for although he had been ill nearly a week, his physicians held out hope that he would recover.

The news of his death will be a great surprise to his many friends, for Mr. Mackay, as a rule, enjoyed robust health. Less than a week ago he was actively engaged in directing the great interests with which he was connceted. The immediate cause of death, according to the medical report, was heart failure. There were, however, symptoms of pneumonia. The left lung was badly congested.

When the end came Mrs. Mackay was at her husband's bedside, and with her were her mother, Mrs. Hungerford, and her sister, Countess Telfener. Mrs. Mackay's daughter, Princess Galatro Colonna, who was summoned from Paris, arrived about an hour after Mr. Mackay had breathed his last. G. G. Ward, vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company, was also in the house when the end came.

Mr. Mackay was taken ill on Tuesday, July 15th. He had been in the offices of the Commercial Cable Company with Mr. Ward, and the two men went out to lunch. Mr. Mackay, who had been complaining that he did not feel well, was seized with a chill. Mr. Ward put him into a cab and took him back to Carlton House Terrace and Mr. Mackay went to bed. The physicians who were called in did not consider his condition very serious. A denial was issued of the report which was current in the city that he was dangerously ill. The patient's condition seemed to improve a little on Wednesday and Thursday, although his heart from the first gave the physicians much cause for concern. On Friday there was a slight turn for tne worse, but even then a fatal termination was not expected.

Mr. Mackay's condition became still more alarming Saturday. His heart continued to grow weaker in its action. Despite the endeavors of his physicians, who administered oxygen, he passed a very bad night. Sunday morning Sir Richard Douglass Powell, Dr. Jones and Dr. Orr were summoned and held a consultation. Everything possible was done for the sufferer, but despite all their efforts Mr. Mackay grew weaker and lapsed into unconsciousness, in which condition he remained throughout the day till the end came peacefully and without pain.

Sultan of Zanzibar Dead.

Zanzibar, East Africa.—Hamud Bin Mahomed Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, who recently was stricken with paralysis, suffered a relapse and died last week. All is quiet here. The Sultan had ruled since 1896, in which year he was placed on the throne by Great Britain.

Drowned While Fishing.

Marysville. — W. F. Kavanagh of San Francisco, a tailor, who arrived here to enter the employ of a local establishment, was drowned Sunday in the Feather river. Accompanied by a companion he went up the stream in a boat on a fishing expedition, and in some way not yet explained fell overboard and was drowned.

Nelson Laviviere, a prominent young man of Calaveras county, died at San Andreas as a result of eating cherries and drinking milk. Some years ago he had typhoid fever, but recovered. It is supposed that this had something to do with his death. He had been sick about a week. No operation was performed.

Whenever you see a chance send a ray of intelligence into some dark home of ignorance.

We can never believe you can buy your way into heaven.

SEES PERILS FOR AMERICA.

Japanese Financier Talks of Economic Affairs Here.

Vienna.—Count Matsukata, the former Minister of Finance of Japan, who recently returned from a month's visit to the United States, said: "While I was greatly impressed with the tremendous energy of the Americans and their wonderful commercial development, I fear that the too rapid progress of the United States is likely to experience a serious setback in the near future.

"The commercial energy of the Americans," he continued, "incomparably surpasses anything in Europe. This is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the economic progress of the United States. I perceive in many directions where European countries are already affected by American expansion and I think it likely that they will be still more affected in the future, but America's progress has been so exceedingly rapid that I fear some sudden disaster. In my opinion too much business has been done on borrowed capital. This, coupled with the magnitude of the commercial operations common in the United States, will probably lead to a panic at the first untoward circumstances, such as bad harvest or similar misfortune. While there are many strong banks in the United States, there are also many weak ones, whose failure will render a crash inevitable. I fear that some of these banks are lending too much money to aid business enterprises.

"Another danger lies in the bank note issues. While this is perfectly safe in theory, because they are protected by a deposit of Government bonds, yet in time of panic there is much difference between negotiable paper and cash. Some of the most prominent financiers in America share these apprehensions, which leads me to hope that they, forecasting the danger, will find the means of averting it. If so, America's commercial progress will be even more remarkble than at present."

DUN'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Industrial Outlook Improved by Settlement of Labor Controversies.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Settlement of numerous labor controversies and prospect of early agreements as to other struggles have greatly improved the industrial outlook, while agricultural conditions steadily improve. As these have been the only unfavorable influences for some months, the prospects for active trade are decidedly encouraging. Preparations for unusually heavy fall sales are being made and confidence grows stronger.

Financial conditions are sound, the midyear dividend distribution producing no stringency, and speculation has been heavy for the season, both in securities and staples. Pig iron continues to command full prices, supplies falling below requirements and furnace deliveries failing to fill contracts.

Crop prospects have continued favorable, and with the removal of speculative interest there was a gradual decline in prices.

Failures for the week numbered 213 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 28 last year.

Has Mania for Killing Babies.

New York.—A special to the Sun from Birmingham, Ala., says: Willie Cannon, a fifteen-year-old negro tramp, confessed to Chief of Police Austin here that he had killed a white baby in Gurnee, Ala., several weeks ago by hitting it against a tree; that he had drowned a negro baby near Helena; killed a negro baby at Cahaba by hitting it in the head with a piece of iron, and also killed a negro baby in Birmingham two weeks ago by striking it against a tree. He said he saw a man kill a baby a year ago and that he had a desire to kill babies ever since. The dead baby in Birmingham has been found.

Drowned While Bathing.

Antioch.—A section hand of the Southern Pacific Company named Louis Fauss went to the San Joaquin river, half a mile above town, in company with Charles Cox, to bathe. Neither could swim. Fauss waded out and stepped off into the channel, went down and has not been seen since. A man and his wife who were in the vicinity saw him go down, and made efforts to rescue him, but to no avail.

STEAMSHIP PRIMUS SUNK IN COLLISION

Fifty Lives Lost in a Terrible Disaster on the River Elbe.

BIG PANIC FOLLOWED THE CRASH.

Band Was Playing and Couples Were Dancing on Deck When the Collision Came Like a Thunderbolt.

Hamburg.—The steamship Primus of Hamburg, with 185 passengers on board, was cut in two and sunk by the tug Hansa on the River Elbe at 12:30 o'clock Monday morning. So far as is ascertainable, about fifty persons were drowned. Two score of bodies already have been recovered. The Primus was an excursion steamer from Buxtehude, Province of Hanover, Prussia.

The disaster occurred between Blankenese and Nienstdten. Among the passengers were the members of the Eilbeck Male Choral Society. At the time of the accident the Primus was crossing the river channel near Blankenese from the southern into the northern fairway. According to witnesses aboard the Hansa the movement was made too precipitately. The Primus struck the tug's engine-room and the Hansa endeavored to push her ashore, but the tug grounded and the ships parted. The Primus then sank.

A terrible panic that occurred on the Primus when the Hansa struck her rendered the efforts to save her passengers almost useless. Fortunately the steamer Dolphin came up immediately and succeeded in saving sixty of those on board the sinking steamer, while other boats assisted in the work of rescue.

Some of the survivors furnish graphic descriptions of the awful suddenness of the disaster. According to their story the band was playing, and many couples were dancing on deck when the crash of the collision came like a thunderbolt. The vessel gave a great list, her deck taking such an angle that it was impossible for the passengers to keep their feet. Those below scrambled up the companionways, but most of the persons in the saloon were drowned. Men fought for their own safety regardless of others.

In the midst of the confusion the boilers exploded, adding to the horrors of the scene, and many persons are said to have been injured by flying splinters of metal. Moré of the Primus' passengers would have been saved by the ropes thrown from the Hansa had it not been that before those who seized the ropes could be hauled on board they were pulled from the lines they had grasped by other persons struggling in the water, and all were drowned in the hideous confusion.

It is asserted that divers have already recovered forty-five bodies. An attempt will be made to float the vessel, and when this is done it is believed more bodies will be found. Estimates of the number of the dead vary from fifty to sixty.

The Primus was the oldest boat on the Elbe. She was built in England in 1844 and had never before met with an accident.

Mine Watchman Kills a Robber.

Leadville, Col.—Three robbers attempted to force an entrance into the Hayden Lama gold placer diggings near Leadville, Sunday. The watchman, Ora Iman, pulled his gun, but was shot through the arm before he could fire. He then succeeded in hitting one of the robbers, who was placed on a horse by his companions and carried away, a trail of blood being followed for a long distance. Before Iman could fire the second time he was knocked senseless by one of the robbers, who had entered the window. The robbers secured no money. Prospectors saw horsemen carrying a dead man with them through the hills, so one of the robbers was undoubtedly killed by Iman.

Emigration From Ireland.

London.—The final survey of the Irish census returns has been presented to Parliament. It shows that during a half century over 3,000,000 persons have emirgated from Ireland, and that 80 per cent of these emigrants have gone to the United States.

COPPER MINES IN NEVADA COMBINE

Five-Million-Dollar Merger of the Belle Mare and Another Company.

Colorado Springs, Col.—H. H. Barbee consummated a $5,000,000 merger of Nevada property. The property comprises 500 acres of developed copper territory owned by the Belle Mare Mining and Developing Company and the Nevada Copper Company. The consolidation has been ratified by the stockholders of both companies. The corporation is capitalized at $5,000,000. Three million shares are issued to take up the issues of the two merging companies. The remainder will be reserved for acquiring more property. The new company claims 4000 tons of shipping ore on the dumps, derived principally from the Belle Mare.

A fifty-ton copper matte smelter is to be moved to the Belle Mare property because of the insufficiency of the water supply on the ground of the Nevada Belle. A 400-foot crosscut tunnel is expected to cut the Copper King ledge.

Ladrone Chiefs Force Cordon.

Manila.—Montallon and Felizardo, the ladrone chiefs, have broken through the constabulary cordon in Cavite province and have escaped to the mountains. The cordon encompassed the leaders and many of their followers. The latter when trapped made a series of breaks to escape. The constabulary withstood the first attacks, killing fourteen and capturing fifteen men. The ladrones finally marched under cover of darkness and forced their way through a weak spot in the cordon near Dasarmes, killing one and wounding one of the constabulary. The latter captured the papers and effects of the leaders and destroyed quantities of supplies.

RAILWAY ROUTE NEARLY ALL SETTLED

Work Will Soon Be Commenced or Senator Clark's New Enterprise.

Los Angeles.—Thomas E. Gibbon, chief counsel for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, has just returned from New York. Discussing plans of Senator Clark's transcontinental railway, Gibbon said: "My trip to New York principally had to do with settling rights of way, and that subject is disposed of. There is no alliance with the Oregon Short Line and I would not venture to predict the plans of the Harriman people. We have agreed with them on the issues wherein they and our people claimed certain interests in rights of way across the desert in Nevada. That matter now is settled for good.

"The Interior Department in Washington has approved our maps, and the route for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad is practically all decided. It is all settled through Nevada; most of it is disposed of through Utah, and a large part is agreed on in California. Several small gaps have yet to be closed, but these are not difficult."

Orders for steel have delayed progress and have hampered the Clark transcontinental railway enterprise and Gibbon confirmed Eastern dispatches that the situation in the American steel market is so serious that the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad management has in consideration proposals for rails submitted by German manufacturers.

Kills Her Husband and Brother.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Last week Mrs. George Joubert shot and killed her husband and her brother-in-law, Moses Joubert, whom she took for burglars. The Joubert family reside about five miles east of Ava. George Joubert and his bother Moses had been to the village, and returning home in an intoxicated condition, proceeded to break down the door, which Mrs. Joubert had locked. The woman became frightened, and supposing they intended to harm her, fired with her husband's revolver, killing both men instantly.

Dutch Troops Suffer.

Brussels.—A telegram from Aachin, Sumatra, reports that the Dutch columns operating there were surprised by the enemy, with the result that Lieutenant Bruyn and eleven soldiers were killed and two officers wounded. The enemy had twenty-four killed.

Cholera at Japanese Capital.

Washington.—Minister Buck at Tokio reports to the State Department by cable that cholera has broken out there.

A Story of the Prairie.

The Century Magazine is about to print a serial which will have an especial interest to people who are at home on the prairies. It is called "The Biography of a Prairie Girl," and the author is Eleanor Gates, a young woman who spent her childhood in Dakota and who thus writes from the closest personal observation.

The time of Miss Gates' story is about twenty-five years ago; it is put in the form of a personal narrative of the life of a little girl, and there is hardly a phase or event of prairie life which is not touched upon in these pages—the blizzard, breaking colts, horse stealing by Indians, school days on the frontier, fighting gophers and badgers, cattle raising and other typical phases of hardship or prosperity.

It is not a novel, but the same characters appear and reappear in the story with a reality which impresses the reader with confidence in the truth of the narrative.

"The Biography of a Prairie Girl" will begin in the August number of the Century and it will be illustrated.

Streetcar Line to Smelters.

Bisbee, A. T.—A company has been incorporated with a capitalization of $50,000 to build a street car line from the smelters near Douglas to that city, a distance of a mile and a half. James Douglas Jr., C. L. Beckwith, W. H. Brophy and S. F. Meguire are the largest stockholders in the enterprise.

Reforms Promised in Troubled Macedonia

Vienna.—Reports from Constantinople are to the effect that in response to Austro-Russian protests, the Porte has advised the Sultan to issue an irade ordering reforms in Macedonia, especially in those places in the Monastir district which were the scenes of the recent lawlessness.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This *is the Only Store in San Mateo County that* **SELLS**

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed.
Wood and Coal.

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,
South San Francisco, Cal.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Few women flirt after they get married—and few men flirt before.

Burning question in France: What shall we do with our volcanic islands?

The London Lancet says the newspapers are full of bacteria. It must be granted as to some of them.

"The accumulation of money ruins the stomach," says the Washington Post. What a pity the rule doesn't work both ways.

"Oom Paul" says he will end his days in Holland. John Bull will never have the satisfaction of selling postage stamps to "Oom."

Chili is no longer a haven of refuge for American absconders. But why should they go to Chili when the door to Canada is still open?

A St. Louis preacher says the recent volcanic eruptions were the death throes of Satan. The entire country will be glad to learn that the old man is at last dead.

President Schwab of the steel trust has given his brother a job that pays $50,000 a year. It's a nice thing to have a good, charitably disposed Schwab in the family.

While it may be that the ship combine is formed for the purpose of reducing rates, yet it is evident that the dividends it has obligated itself to pay must come from somewhere.

George and Martha Washington have just been divorced in Chicago, and Martha claims that George is a bad man. History is having some difficulty in repeating itself nowadays.

The awful discovery has been made that some of the English crown jewels are paste. Luckily, however, the public will not have a chance to get near enough to them to see which ones are spurious.

President Patton of Princeton believes that the time is not far distant when there will not be a thing that we eat, drink or wear that will not be made by a trust, and then, he says, "it will not be long until it will be a financial impossibility for the average young man to get married." The obvious moral for the young man who wants to marry is to get the girl now before it is everlastingly too late.

Incarceration in a dungeon was the proper punishment for a man who gave his divorced wife two charivaris after her second marriage. The law is explicit on this point; a man may not pester the woman from whom he is divorced; if he did not take advantage of his opportunities during his married life, that is his fault. We forget the nature of extreme punishment in such cases, but it is severe. Women have their rights and one of their privileges is that they shall be pestered only by one husband at a time.

Some time after the death of Lowell a Boston woman remarked that Bostonians had been able to make their social gatherings distinguished by the presence of Lowell, Holmes, Longfellow and others. "But now," said she, sadly, "we have to put up with the 'and others.'" The recent passing of Frank Stockton and Bret Harte has provoked similar remarks, not about society, but about American literature. Yet when the older men were in their prime Harte and Stockton were literally included among the "and others;" and some of the "and others" of to-day will be the lions of the next decade, through the prestidigitation of the magician Time.

When the United States Senate desires to discuss the ratification of treaties or the confirmation of appointments a motion is made "to proceed to the consideration of executive business." Its ordinary business is legislative in character, but treaties and appointments originate in the executive department of the government. Executive business is transacted in secret session, and by a loose and incorrect use of language, the Senate is said to be in "executive session." Because of the popularity of this meaningless phrase in Washington any secret session of any committee or other gathering is still more incorrectly styled—by newspaper reporters and others—an "executive session." The most careful writers and speakers never use the phrase, any more than they say "civil service" when they mean the civil service reform.

The new Russian Minister of the Interior, M. De Plehve, has received letters informing him that the central nihilist committee has decided that he must die. Similar letters have been sent in the past to other ministers and governors who have either been assassinated or upon whose lives attempts have been made. Naturally M. De Plehve is not resting as well as night as some of the members of his family could wish, but there apparently is no help for his insomnia. Of course he cannot resign. There seems to be a law, either written or unwritten, in Russia which prevents a minister from relinquishing his office when the people begin to threaten him. There is nothing for him but to go ahead with his objectionable policy until he is blown up or stabbed or driven to death through fear. Office holding in Russia gives one prestige in society, and it probably is profitable from a pecuniary standpoint; but the business has its disadvantages, for while the nihilists may be credited with a certain degree of courtesy in notifying the official who has been marked for death, they never go so far as to tell him when, where and how he is to be operated on. Thus he is left in doubt that must often be troublesome, especially to one who is in any wise inclined to be nervous.

President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota says that we are in an era of sensationalism in education. "The paradoxical is taking the place of the true. Rockefeller shares the throne of intellect with Shakspeare, and ragtime music hushes the melody of the hymns our fathers and mothers loved to sing." After this squint Chicagoward the comment proceeds as follows: "Professors attract notice to themselves and their institutions by utterances that ought to consign them to the investigation of a commission de lunatico inquirendo. Something new is wanted and wanted all the time. It need not be true. It need not be valuable, but it must be astounding, and must attract general attention. To be unknown and unnoticed is death, but to be notorious, even as a literary or educational crank or lunatic, is fame." Dr. Northrop has a turn for the satirical and the caustic, but there is no denying the essential truth of this indictment. There have been numerous examples during the last year of a striving after effect in the classroom, of an originality due to bad judgment, which might properly be called sensational even if there had been no resulting newspaper notoriety. Such teaching is merely freakish, while conservatism and sobriety are by no means a sign of a depleted vitality. There may, in fact, be the greatest enthusiasm where there is no purpose to set up as an iconoclast and to overrule the verdict of centuries, and upon the whole it is much wiser to trust the centuries than the little man, the very poor player—

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more.

When will the iconoclasts of history have done? They have destroyed the story of William Tell and the apple, George Washington and the cherry tree and Lincoln's saying at the Hampton Roads conference. Now comes Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy at Paris, to prove that Christopher Columbus was not a daring venturer on unknown seas but an imposter who stole another man's knowledge. Vignaud demonstrates, to his own satisfaction at least, by means of a letter and a chart which has been discovered by him, that Columbus learned from an Andalusian sailor the existence of lands to the westward. The sailor, dying, told Columbus that he and some companions were driven westward by adverse winds for twenty-nine days and landed at last in a country where there were naked savages. According to this latest destroyer of historic annals, the knowledge gained from the sailor made the task of Columbus an easy one. Using the charts of the sailor, he and his shrewd pilot, Puizon, took no risk. They sailed westward and happened on the island of San Domingo. Thus is Columbus proven a fraud and it was well that this continent was named for Amerigo rather than for Christopher. Doubtless in four hundred years from this time higher critics of history will be able to declare the life of Abraham Lincoln a myth. It will be an easy task to show that General Grant could neither read nor write and that Mark Hanna was a common miner who earned his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. Or it may be proven conclusively that Theodore Roosevelt rode ruthlessly through the streets of Washington trampling men, women and children under his horses' hoofs.

All Cannot Get Rich.

We are only rich in comparison with those who are poor, and we are poor in comparison with those who are rich, hence if we all became rich we would all be alike poor. While it is true that we cannot all become rich, it is equally true that all those who will intelligently take advantage of circumstances as they present themselves along the pathway of life, will materially improve their condition and make their future years more comfortable to say the least; and among this number there will be many who will become independently rich by having nerve enough to back up their judgment when these circumstances present themselves. There are but two sources of primary wealth, farming and mining. These include the enhanced value from the settlement and cultivation of the land and the enhanced value from the discovery and development of the mines. Back of all this is the strong arm of labor, human energy intelligently applied.

A Plantation Financier.

"Farming this year?" some one asked a Georgia darky.

"Oh, yes, suh!"

"Well what's the outlook?"

"Dey'll be co'n enough ter feed de chillun."

"That's good."

"Cotton enough ter clothe 'em."

"Excellent!"

"An' 'twixt de two, dey'll be solid work enough ter make de white man think I gwine ter live a long time en gimme credit enough ter foreclose me wid a mortgage."—Atlanta Constitution.

Fortunate is the girl who loses her temper and never finds it again.

RELICS OF ROYALTY.

An exhibition lately held in London, of more than ordinary interest to the antiquary, was composed of all kinds of curious relics of royalty, including paintings of monarchs of Great Britain and Ireland, and their descendants. Many of the objects shown, though devoid of beauty or artistic value, yet possessed a melancholy, romantic or tragic interest from the associations connected with them. No one who had followed the fortunes of Roundhead and Royalist through the pages of historical romance, or wept over the death of the unfortunate King, saw without a thrill the piece of the ribbon of the Garter worn by Charles I. on the scaffold, or the bit of the pall that covered his coffin.

In a case (lent by the Earl of Ashburnham) were some of the undergarments worn on the same melancholy day. The King's garments were divided amongst his attendants, and these fell to the share of John Ashburnham, the ancestor of the present earl, who also left a lock of the King's hair. In front of a magnificent portrait of Queen Elizabeth, lent by the Duke of Devonshire, was a case full of pathetic interest. At one end were the tiny garments fashioned and beautifully worked by the same great Queen, when Princess Elizabeth, for the child which never came to gladden her sad-faced sister; and at the other end a little tippet of imitation minever, with sad brown stains upon it, left there when it was taken off the neck of poor headless Anne Boleyn. Here were shown her high heeled shoes, too, together with a rough taggy beaver hat, reddish in color, with a green ostrich feather stuck in it, belonging to Henry VIII. Attached to these was a note of considerable interest, showing how a large estate in Herefordshire passed into the hands of Nicholas Bristowe.

Amongst the manuscripts was the confirmation of all gifts and charters of the founder (Henry VI.) granted by himself to Eton College, with the Great Seal attached. All the Royal Seals of England, a very interesting collection, were lent by the Society of Antiquaries, and there was a fine collection, too, of English gold and silver coins. Conspicuous among the paintings was a very beautiful diptych of Richard II. adoring the Virgin and Child, lent by the Earl of Pembroke. The young, almost effeminate-looking King, is kneeling before a vision of the Madonna, who appears surrounded by angels robed like herself in exquisite luminous blue, and all wearing the Order of the White Hart, which appears also on the King's left shoulder. No one seems able to say with any authority by whom it was painted. Much interest was concentrated on the Coronation relics, shown in a large case in one of the galleries. Several are lent by the Earl of Ancaster. The helmet-shaped ewer of silver gilt used at the coronation of Queen Anne was a perquisite of the first Duke of Ancaster as Lord Great Chamberlain, and the ewer and salver used by George III. became the property of the third Duke in like fashion, as well as the coronation robes of George IV. The pens used by Queen Victoria at her coronation and her marriage, were lent by his majesty, and one of the arm slings made by her late majesty for the wounded in the Crimea, but relics of Queen Victoria were not so plentiful as might have been expected. The Orchardson portrait group of the four generations of the royal family, and one of the best portraits of the King—that painted by Mr. A. Stuart Wortley, and lent by the Junior Carlton Club, were much admired.

COW GIRLS OF OREGON.

They Rope Steers, Brand Calves and Conquer the Wildest Horses.

Eight girls do almost all the work of a big cattle ranch in Oregon. No cowboys are more skillful at roping a steer or branding a calf than are these enterprising daughters of William Walker, whose home is in the picturesque and rugged section at the headwaters of John Day River. These Walker girls are noted as dare-devil riders, who can conquer the wildest horses. The horse was one of the first sights

ONE OF THE COW GIRLS.

that caused their baby eyes to kindle with excitement, and they have been practically raised in the saddle.

Their costumes are picturesque and practical, mostly of duck and buckskin, with plain calico skirts. Their canvas coats are more often tied to the back of the saddle than worn. They ride astride, as every one has to do in that rough region. The country is not adapted to sidesaddles or wheeled vehicles.

The Walker horses and cattle have a very extensive range, but very little of it is level, and when the girls go to "cut out" a horse or cow some lively racing has to be done. The riders are apt to be going straight up the mountain one minute and straight down the mountain the next or to be hovering over a precipice. But however it may chance, the girls are always equal to the occasion and keep a firm seat.

The herding and handling of wild stock is very hard on their saddle horses, so that they are constantly breaking in new ones to ride. Before their colts are a year old the Walker girls lasso and brand them on the range, and then allow them to run wild until they are 3 years old, when the girls get them up and saddle and conquer them. It is wild work, but the plucky young women do it to perfection, and have never even been hurt at it. It is no simple matter to break and train one of these horses. They are as wild as any animals to be found in the West.

They kick and strike and "buck" and lunge, and throw themselves over backward with intent to crush their riders. Yet for daring and skill in horse breaking the Walker girls have few superiors. Furthermore, they are seasoned mountaineers, and dead shots with the rifles they always carry across the pommels of their heavy stock saddles. They are thoroughly at home in the mountains, and if night overtakes them far out on the range, they can curl up in their saddle blankets and get a good night's sleep on mother earth.

American Leather the Best.

American kid leathers are growing in favor abroad, especially in Australia. Recently one of the largest morocco manufacturers in Lynn, Mass., made a shipment to that country of 3,500 dozen skins, which shipment is said to be the largest ever made from there for foreign parts. It is not so very long ago when the best kid shoes were made from skins imported from France. Now France is buying large quantities of kid from this country.

Long Sitting of Parliament.

The longest recorded sitting of the British House of Commons was in 1881. On Monday, Jan. 31, 1881, the house, having met at 3:45, continued sitting until Wednesday at 9:30—a continuous sitting of upward of forty-one and a half hours. The next longest sitting occurred in 1877. On Tuesday, July 31, 1877, the house, having met at 3:45 continued sitting until Wednesday afternoon at 6:15, a period of twenty-six and a half hours.

Immigration to Cuba.

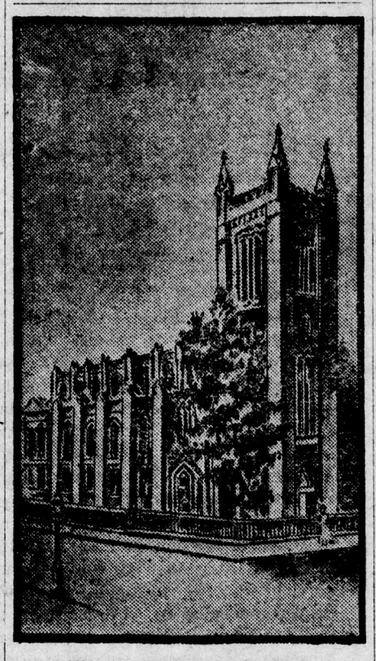
The Havana Post estimates that 60,000 immigrants, mostly Americans and Spanish farm workers, have landed in Cuba in the last three years. The number also includes about 1,000 Chinese.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

What a New York Episcopal Congregation Has Done.

The parishioners of the Church of the Ascension, New York, recently celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of this society. The church is on Fifth avenue, where 10th street crosses it, and when it was begun in 1827, this section was pretty much given over to pasture and timberland and the church was looked upon as an outpost of what might some day be a part of the city. To-day this locality is filled with splendid residences and great commercial buildings and the march of progress has made it down town instead of being the place where the pioneers used to retire early lest wolf and fox might waylay them after dark.

Ascension Church has been fortunate in its pastors, but five serving it since its establishment. The first was Rev. Mantor Eastburn, afterward made bishop of Massachusetts; then Dr. Gregory Thurston, who became bishop of Ohio; John Cotton Smith was third



CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

with a 20-year rectorship; Dr. Winchester Donald fourth, and Percy S. Grant the present incumbent, under whom the church has attained its greatest vigor. There are over 1,000 communicants and the donations for church purposes are on an uncommonly generous scale. He is now raising an endowment of $250,000 which will soon be subscribed.

The congregation has given liberally to aid and establish Episcopal mission churches throughout the country. Under Dr. Thurston $275,000 was contributed and distributed in this way. All told over $3,000,000 has been spent in advancing Episcopalianism in fields apart from that occupied by the Church of the Ascension.

SHAFT TO MARK FIRST AMERICAN COLONY.

A granite monument, which will be practically imperishable, is to be raised on the site where the first American colony was founded on May 24, 1602. The interesting bit of land is an islet known as Gosnold Island, Cuttyhunk, near Cape Cod. It was there that Bartholomew Gosnold, the English voyager, and his company of thirty-two hardy adventurers, landed on the date above mentioned. The movement to mark this historic spot with a suitable shaft has been agitated for the last few months by former Congressman Randall of Boston, and the wonder is that nobody thought of doing so before. The shaft will be severely plain, will be sixty feet high, and will cost about $3,000. Gosnold was the first of the early voyagers to sail directly across the Atlantic instead of following the usual route route to the West Indies via the Canaries. He sailed from Falmouth March 26, 1602, and in two months found himself in Massachusetts Bay. He gave the name to Cape Cod which it bears to this day and he explored the coast all around that vicinity. Gosnold Island at present is owned by the heirs of the late W. O. N. Swift, of New Bedford.

Why Girls Can't Throw Stones.

A London physician, having made a long and careful scientific investigation of a girl's inability to throw a stone as a boy does, says that it is due to the physical conformation of her shoulder. A boy throws with a free movement of the arm that is not possible with a girl, because her collarbone is larger and sets lower than the boy's. The girl may excel in sports where this action is not required, but she can never learn to throw like a boy.

People Who Speak Irish.

The Irish language is spoken in the Bahamas among the mixed descendants of the Hibernian patriots banished long ago by Cromwell to the West Indies. One can occasionally hear negro sailors in the east end of London who cannot speak a word of English, talking Irish to the old Irish apple women who gather around the docks.

All there is to some celebrations, you hustle to get there, and hustle to get back.

Many a good man blacks boots, and many a bad one black characters.

Labor World

The United States produces 29 per cent of the world's coal.

New York laborers want 35 cents an hour, and double price for overtime.

Syracuse, N. Y., garment workers, numbering 1,500, struck for the nine-hour day.

Mrs. Anna B. Fields is president of the Trades and Labor Council of Elwood, Ind.

Five thousand men employed in the building trades in Denver, Colo., went out on strike for the eight-hour day.

The tobacco trust gives employment to 35,000 work people, none of whom belong to the Tobacco Workers' Union.

It is told that the gross membership of the labor organizations who are connected with the American Federation of Labor exceeds 1,000,000.

The Dominion Transport Company of Montreal, granted its 200 carters $1.50 per day with extra money for overtime. This is an increase of 60 cents a week.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, whose headquarters are in London, England, had a membership at the end of last year of 90,943, and the cash balance on hand, $2,461,784.

Greater New York has about 150,000 organized wage workers in the five boroughs of the city, and it is expected that at least half of them will turn out in the Labor Day parade in September.

Brooklyn Bakers' Union wages are $20 a week, with 30 cents an hour for working overtime, for men working at ovens, and $16 a week, with 30 cents an hour for overtime for men working at the benches.

Brockton, Mass., is the largest shoe city in the world, producing about $25,000,000 worth of shoes in a year. It also pays the highest wages in the world, the average at present being $590 a year, or 20 per cent higher than its nearest competitor.

The highest paid officials of a labor union in Chicago are those of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union. The wages of the president, secretary and the two business agents have been advanced $1 a week and are now $6, $5 and $4 a day, respectively.

Chicago is to have one of the largest electric plants in the world. It is to be built by the Commonwealth Electric Company. It will cost $6,000,000, and have a capacity of 100,000 horse power. Its construction will cover a period of of five or six years, involving annually an expenditure of $1,000,000.

All the section foremen and laborers working for the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway companies in Manitoba and Assinaboia are organizing. Since the trackmen's great victory on the Canadian Pacific, divisions of the Brotherhood have been organized at Winnipeg, Belmont, Portage la Prairie and Minnedosa.

Thirty years ago the census found only four plants in the whole country for the manufacture of ice, and they were all located in the Southern States. In 1900 the number had increased to 787 (not counting concerns which manufacture ice for their own use exclusively), and only about one-half of them are located in the South. Since 1890 the amount of capital invested in this industry has increased from $9,846,468 to $38,204,054, or by 288 per cent; while the value of the product has increased from $4,900,983 to $13,874,513, or by 183 per cent.

Projected Seat of Government.

Mrs. Manderson, of Omaha, is the possessor of an old plate, perhaps the only one of the kind in existence, which confirms the statement that there was an effort made to locate the national capitol on George Washington's estate. In her letter to Mrs. Justine V. R. Townsend, regent of the Mount Vernon Association of the Union, Mrs. Manderson says: "I ask the acceptance of a small plate that came to me from an ancestor on the paternal side. Experts believe that it is unique, and that all others like it were destroyed. It is of common stone ware, known at the time of its manufacture as semi-china. The face of the plate has a representation of the capitol building, very similar to the first capitol erected at Washington, which was destroyed by the British during the war of 1812. On the back of the plate is the inscription: 'Mount Vernon, the seat of government of the United States.'"

Vienna an Early-Closing Town.

In Vienna every man's home is his dungeon from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. Vienna is a city of flats, and at 10 p. m. the common entrance door of each block is closed and bolted. Thereafter persons passing in or out must pay a fine of 4 cents to the concierge until midnight and 8 cents from that hour to 6 a. m. To go out to post a letter costs 4 cents, and the same amount to return. To prolong a visit to a friend after 10 p. m. means 4 cents to get out of his house and 4 cents more to enter your own. A natural result of this irritating tax is that of all capital cities Vienna is earliest to bed.

Westminster Abbey Fees.

Officials of Westminster Abbey charge fees aggregating over $2,000 when a memorial is placed in the abbey.

Don't apologize for white socks; all the heavy swells wear them.

WHEN I GET RICH.

When I get rich, oh, many things I'll do;
For all poor folks whose lives are full of care,
Their days, now drear, I'll make so sweet and fair,
They'll know no grief, no sorrow, no despair
When I get rich!

When I get rich the friends I love so dear
Shall know no more those weary, toilsome hours;
I'll light their skies with sunshine, and the showers
Will scatter on their pathway fairest flowers,
When I get rich!

When you get rich! Those friends you loved so well
May not be here, but far beyond the skies,
And never know the hidden love that lies
Within your heart—ah! foolish, vain surmise—
When you get rich!

Wait not till rich, but haste to do it now!
Yes, scatter sunshine—dry the falling tear—
Light up with hope the darkened heart and drear,
That may be near you—oh, ne'er mind the year
When you get rich!
—Freeman's Journal.

HER IDEAL.

HE glanced out of the window at the gleaming avenue, and watched the snow-flakes hurrying to find their places there, only to be relentlessly trodden under foot by passing pedestrians; and then he looked back again to the bright, girlish face opposite him.

"Ideals are all very well in their way," he ventured, lazily. "They afford pleasure, I suppose, to the person indulging in them, undoubted amusement to him who has to hear of them; and, besides this, they have two other advantages, their harmlessness, and their convenient submission to being twisted about to suit all circumstances."

She looked at him as he finished speaking, and he smiled at the indignant flash of her eyes.

"Do you not agree with me, Miss Louise?" he asked, good-naturedly.

"You know I do not," she exclaimed,

"IDEALS ARE VERY WELL IN THEIR WAY."

with warmth. "You are only airing some of your wretched cynicisms because you know how I despise them; as for ideals, I believe in them, and do not understand your assertion that they will bear twisting about."

"Perhaps I am wrong there; but, to illustrate, I believe most girls have their ideal lover."

He paused.

"Well, go on," she said, coolly. "You don't expect me to answer for more than one girl, do you?"

"Certainly not," he resumed, "but don't they generally declare that, if that paragon neglects to appear on the scene, they will never marry?"

"They may."

"Now do you think this ideal ever comes?"

"Of course I do," she answered, earnestly. "What would life be worth if it did not?"

"Has yours?" he queried, softly.

"I don't see what that has to do with the matter," she retorted, with dignity and pink cheeks. "Let us keep to the subject, please."

"Certainly. Well, granted that some do appear at the proper time and in the proper place, you know that that is the exception. Now for the point of my explanation: It is very easy, is it not, to cause your ideal to undergo a change—gradually, of course—until it becomes a reality in a form less perfect, perhaps, more human than before?"

"Some people may find it so, but not many, I think."

"Would not you?" he asked, quickly.

"Since you insist on being personal, I may as well admit that nothing would induce me to alter my ideal."

"I see there is no use in trying to convert you?"

"Not the slightest."

"The least you can do, then, it seems to me," he continued, "is to introduce the gentleman to me. I am quite ready to listen to a lengthy description."

"Are you so much in need of amusement, then," she asked, reproachfully, "after all my efforts to entertain you?"

"Go on," he commanded, with a wave of his hand, "I am waiting."

"Well, where shall I begin?"

"First, what does he look like?"

"I thought that was a girl's question," she suggested, mischievously. "Really I have not thought much about his personal appearance, except that he must not be handsome. Handsome men are always conceited."

"Miss Louise, excuse a personal question, and one that has nothing whatever to do with the subject, but did you ever hear any one accuse me of being—well, passably good-looking?"

"Yes, indeed," she replied, promptly. "Edith Harland assured me that you were by far the handsomest man at the ball, the other night, and Alice Barnett admires you more than Mr. Courtenay, and you know everybody raves over him; and Marie——"

"That yill do. Proceed."

"Well, he must be tall."

"Would six feet two suit you?"

"Oh, no, too tall. Six feet is quite enough for me; and then, I prefer light hair and brown eyes, and——" Just then a pair of gray ones met her own, and she stopped abruptly.

"What is the matter?"

"Oh, I think you have heard enough."

"Yes, I believe I have; now I want you to listen to me for a few minutes. Did you ever guess that in spite of all my talking, I too, had my ideals?"

"Impossible," she murmured.

"And," he continued, "what is more remarkable, I have found mine."

"Indeed!"

"Shall I describe her?"

"I would rather not—that is, it isn't necessary."

"No, I don't think it is, but do you believe there is any hope for me?"

Her face was on fire, and the hand which held her needle trembled nervously, but he persisted.

"Is there?" he repeated, gently.

She raised her head and whispered softly, "Perhaps."

"But, Louise," he protested, "my eyes are gray."

"Are they?" she asked, in affected surprise.

"And I thought you preferred light hair."

"So I do—for girls."

"I measure six feet two."

"You don't look a bit over six feet."

"And then, handsome men are so dreadfully conceited."

"Did I ever say I thought you handsome?" she retorted.—New York News.

THROUGH THE TELESCOPE.

Humble Tragedy of the Siege of Ladysmith.

When the Boers besieged Ladysmith they permitted a "camp of refuge" and a field hospital to be established at Intombi, a few miles distant. Here the non-combatants were gathered. And to the hospital, writes George Lynch in the London Daily Express, came every morning the train from Ladysmith, bearing its burden of sick and wounded.

To the dwellers at Intombi that train brought the history of the siege, the daily bulletin written in blood and disease. Women who had husbands and brothers and sons in Ladysmith crowded around always to see what news it brought, and went away with a sigh of respite and relief when it carried nothing for them.

And yet, after a fashion, these women at Intombi were more fortunate than the men in Ladysmith, since they could learn from the new arrivals how their loved ones fared. But men were not allowed to go backward and forward to Intombi; those who went had to remain, and somehow or other little or no news seemed to reach the garrison.

In the dearth of news one man in Ladysmith had arranged that twice a week, when he could get off duty, his wife at Intombi should go at 12 o'clock and stand in front of a big marquee where he could see her through the ship's telescope at the 4.7 battery.

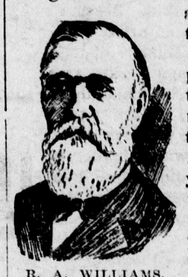
She went there regularly with her child, and straining her eyes toward that sandbagged point above Convent's Hill, sometimes fondly imagined that she could see him. And as the months passed her child, like the others in the camp, grew more sickly, thin and pale, till it seemed as if the Erl King spirit of the miasmic fog had wrapped it round and entered it, and made it a changeling of his own.

But delicate as the child was, the mother was the first to fall sick, and the news of her illness reached her husband by his seeing one tiny figure standing alone at the appointed place, waving a handkerchief. And there came a day when it, too, was no longer to be seen. He could not go to them, but had to stay and fight on with bitterness in his heart.

VETERAN FIRE CHIEF DIES.

R. A. Williams, Who Fought the Great Chicago Conflagration.

Robert A. Williams, chief of the Chicago Fire Department at the time of the great fire in 1871, died in that city after an illness of four weeks.



R. A. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams was proud of the fact that he had never missed an important fire in Chicago for more than fifty years. Even during the last few years, when he was employed in the County Treasurer's office, he would slip out whenever he heard of a bad blaze.

Directing the department at the time of the big fire, his report is among the records of the Chicago Historical Society. He was able to tell much about it that never found its way into print. It was his opinion that the fire would have been confined to a tract two blocks wide from the starting point to the lake had not the manager of the gas works at Market and Adams street turned the gas into the sewers to avoid an explosion.

Simply "Rotten."

A friend of Kellerd, knowing his need of an actor for a small part in "The Cipher Code," his most recent play, sent a young man to him who proved unsuitable for the part. Some time later Kellerd met his friend, who asked:

"Well, Jack, how did that chap do?"

"Do! why he didn't do at all," exclaimed the actor.

"Well, that's too bad," said the friend, "didn't he know anything?"

"Know anything!" exclaimed Kellerd in fine scorn. "No, he didn't even suspect anything."—New York Clipper.

Cod Like Cold Water.

A Christiania professor has discovered that at the Lofoten Islands cod are invariably to be found in waters whose temperature is always between four and five degrees above the freezing point. Norwegian fishermen now make use of the thermometer as a means of detecting the presence of the fish.

Paint will make an old house look new, but it won't make an old womar look young.

NOTABLE STRING OF BIG TARPON CAUGHT IN FLORIDA WATERS.

For the sportsman there is certainly something unusual and attractive in this string of fish. They are tarpon that were recently caught off Fort Myers, Fla. The "silver king" on the right weighed 180 pounds, while the smaller "bunch" averaged nearly 100 pounds, each. Alligator shooting as a sport is all right in its way, but the real thrill of the tropics comes when a magnificent silver-finned tarpon at the end of the line leaps out of the water again and again in frantic efforts to free itself from the hook. It is anywhere from 60 to 175 pounds of electricity fighting for life at the end of a line. About every other kind of fishing in Florida is with live bait, but the tarpon can be taken in true sportsmanlike style with a fly. A ripple, a cast beyond, a wild rush, a superb leap, a drag of a hundred yards or more of line, and the fight is begun. It is exhaustion that captures it. Punta Gorda and Fort Myers are the great west coast points for this magnificent sport, and all other kinds of Florida game fish abound there.

NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.

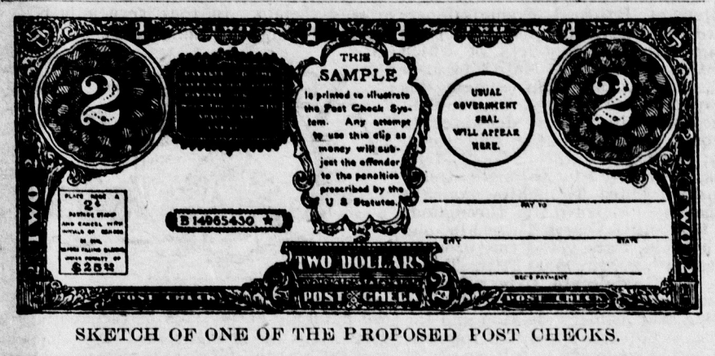
Bill Authorizing the Issuance of Post Checks for Small Sums.

A bill for the establishment of a postal currency has been drafted by the committee appointed to consider the question. It authorizes the Postmaster General to cause to be issued postal checks of fixed denominations, not above $1, in even multiples of five and ten cents. These are to be redeemable or payable at any money order postoffice. A fee in addition to the face value will be charged for every check issued.

It is generally conceded that the present postal money order system is both inadequate and inconvenient, and Congress has been attempting to perfect a design for currency intended especially for transmission through the mails. The main difficulty with the present money order system is that less than half the postoffices in the country are money order offices, and even at these such evidences of money can only be obtained at the expenditure of much time and trouble and during certain specified hours.

The Committee on postoffices and Postroads have had before them a measure providing a post check in denominations of $5 and down to the denominations of fractional currency. It was proposed to retire the five, two and one dollar bills now issued by the government and substitute the post check and make the latter the regular paper money for those denominations.

The proposed post check was nothing more than an ordinary government note so printed as to permit its transformation quickly into a veritable check. By affixing a stamp and writing upon provided spaces the name and address of the payee this note would become a money order, payable only to the payee. To forge the signature of the payee was made a penitentiary offense, same as counterfeiting. As rapidly as the signed bills would come into the possession of postmasters they were to be sent to Washington for redemption.



SKETCH OF ONE OF THE PROPOSED POST CHECKS.

By this process, should one desire to make remittance by mail he would simply take out a bill or piece of fractional currency, write the name of his creditor, affix and cancel a stamp, and it would only require the signature of the latter to again make the money as good as gold at the office named.

The Committee of Postal and Treasury Experts appointed to consider the above plan for the establishment of a postal currency, however, submitted an adverse report to the Postmaster General. While commending the general scheme, the report said the methods of detail seemed impracticable. The bill since framed is supposed to be free from the objections advanced.

NO CAUSE FOR MUCH ALARM.

Chances of Being Struck by Lighting Are Exceedingly Slender.

How unreasoning the fear of lightning felt by so many timid people is may be seen from a compilation of statistics made by the weather bureau. The figures, which have been gathered during the past decade relative to the deaths by lightning in the United States, are certainly of considerable interest. The old question used to be how to protect buildings against lightning—lightning rods or none, solid rods or hollow rods—and on the latter point men like Faraday and Sir William Snow Harris took opposite sides and waxed wroth, each telling the other he knew nothing about the subject. Today little or no attention is given to this matter and it is generally realized that as regards where lightning will strike we must take our chances, which, according to the statistics referred to, are about one in 100,000 of being struck. The old idea that lightning will never strike twice in the same place has been pretty well exploded by the actual facts, and there is reason to assume that if lightning strikes a given point once it may be expected to strike there again, rather than at some other contiguous place.

The theory of lightning is now fairly well established. It is supposed to be due to the rapid condensation of the minute drops of moisture in the air, each of which, under certain conditions contains a small electric charge. As these minute drops coalesce the electric potential is increased, due to the fact that the total superficial area of the coalesced drops is less than twice that when they existed singly, and, as the electric capacity is proportional to this area, the electric charge of the two drops is now confined within an area of less capacity than before, with the result that the electric pressure is increased. In this way, long before the drops have attained a size to be precipitated as rain, an electromotive force amounting to millions of volts is developed.

While there is no certain immunity from lightning when it prevails, attention is called to the great desirability of persevering in efforts to resuscitate those who have been rendered insensible by lightning strokes, as recoveries have repeatedly been made of persons supposed to be dead, after more than an hour's efforts. The statistics also show that there is no immunity from lightning in a feather bed, in a house, or in a closet, and that knives and the like do not attract lightning. For those who are inherently dreadful of lightning the only comforting suggestion that can be offerd is to remember that if one lives to see the flash he is safe for that time.—Chicago Chronicle.

ARTESIAN WATER IN TEXAS.

It Acts an Important Part in the Irrigation of the State.

A little known but interesting feature of the natural water supply of Texas is the occurrence of unusual artesian springs which flow from the rocks at the foot of the escarpment which bounds the southeastern portion of the Edwards plateau. These waters are found in springs at Austin, in the San Marcos River at San Marcos, at San Antonio and elsewhere. They issue from the ground in strong, gushing springs, and flow away in bold streams which form the source of lakes and rivers.

A careful study of their behavior shows that their flow is not constant, but fluctuates between a high and low discharge. It has also been discovered that these changes bear a remarkable resemblance, both in time and amount, to the fluctuations of rainfall on the Edwards plateau; the crest of the rainfall curve over this region being followed with great precision by the crest of the discharge curves of the springs. This similarity has been found to hold true for dry and wet years alike. The Edwards plateau is a flat, grass-covered upland, 14,000 square miles or more in extent. The rain which falls upon it does not flow off in surface streams, but sinks into the porous soil, and eventually finds its way underground to the bold scarp line of the region, where it bursts out in the abundant springs.

The San Antonio River has its source in one of these artesian springs and between it and the wells driven to supply water to the cty of San Antonio there seems to be close connection, shown in their mutual changes, which indicates that their waters have a common source. It was recently noticed that when the wells were steadily drawn upon for twenty-four hours the water level of the head lake of the river fell several inches, but that on shutting off the wells the lake regained its level in about one day. So intimate is the relation between the flow of the wells and that of the river that it is always possible to tell how high the water will rise in the former by observing the river's height on a gauge rod placed upon its bank.

The supply which these springs add to the State's water resources is important and the division of hydrography of the United States geological survey, through Professor T. U. Taylor of the University of Texas, is making a study of their occurrence.

MISTOOK HIS MAN.

Traveling Companion Was Not a Professional Gambler.

A cautious American traveling from Paris to Nice found a stranger in the compartment in which he had secured a berth.

"Are you Mr. ——?" said the stranger.

The American in surprise answered affirmatively.

"Ha!" said the stranger. "I inquired at the booking office who was to be my traveling companion."

The American realized that this was no ordinary man, and soon found himself almost hypnotized by the stranger's commanding eye.

When the man proposed cards, the American suspected that he was a professional gambler. He made many excuses, finally saying that he cared for none of the games which his companion suggested.

"All right," was the discomforting reply; "we'll play anything you like."

When the American mentioned an obscure French game, which he hoped the other would not know, and found his suggestion taken up eagerly, he was more than ever suspicious.

"But," asked the American, "do you know how to play it?"

"No," was the reply, "but you can teach me."

The American now had little doubt that the man was a card expert, looking for a victim, but as no suggestion of high stakes was made he concluded to venture, and after some hours' playing, had seen nothing on the part of his fellow passenger that looked like cheating.

But when next morning his companion suggested that they play again to while away the time, the American grew suspicious and pleaded a headache.

When they entered the station at Nice, the man handed the American his card. It bore the name of Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England.

If you could have your way, what a lot of changes you would make!

ST. PIERRE AND POMPEII.

Comparison of the Two Disasters by Edgar Saltus.

St. Pierre has been generally compared to Pompeii. The comparison is imaginative, but not exact, says Edgar Saltus in the New York Journal. In St. Pierre destruction has been plutonian. In Pompeii it was relatively slight. Pompeii was a town of about 12,000 inhabitants. Of these all save a few hundred escaped. The latter were asphyxiated.

There had occurred a hail of little stones. Then ensued a rain of ashes. It was that which suffocated those who remained. Thirty years ago the same sort of thing happened at Naples, but with this difference—for protection umbrellas sufficed.

A comparison between St. Pierre and Pompeii is not therefore admissible. Lisbon perhaps would be more to the point. The catastrophe which occurred there was due, however, not to an eruption, but to an earthquake. It may be worth noting that in modern Greek earthquakes and eruptions are synonymous. They are called theomenia, literally God's anger, a term probably suggested by Psalm civ., 32: "He looketh on the earth and it trembleth. He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

Statisticians estimate that through theomenia 14,000,000 people have lost their lives. To these must now be added those that have perished in Martinique. Yet, though the loss there is prodigious, it is less than that which Lisbon knew.

When the capital of Portugal fell, Europe shook. The Alps tottered. The Pyrenees quivered as leaves do in a storm. The convulson was felt in Africa. Near Morocco an entire city disappeared. The earth opened. Then it closed. The city had gone. The vibrations of the earthquake extended to Finland. They reached Canada. They affected even the Antilles. Meanwhile at Lisbon in just six minutes 60,000 people died.

The catastrophe in the Caribbean is therefore more comparable to that than to the accident at Pompeii. Investigations have shown that in Pompeii there was no lava, no fire, none of the horrors which the southern sea has seen, but as investigations have also shown there have been mistakes.

The sentinel, for instance, who perished nobly, a martyr to duty at his post, has turned out to be a footpad. Through an error of antiquarians the honors due to a hero have been usurped by a thief. It is comforting to conclude that in honors as in horrors it is human to err.

QUEER STORIES

California is producing daisies a foot in circumference.

In Missouri, taking the entire State as the basis of calculation, the average annual salary of male teachers in the public schools is $296 a year, and of female teachers $306 a year.

In the cathedral of Hereford, England, there are still about fifteen hundred books with the chains that used to be attached to books in the sixteenth century in ecclesiastic and university libraries.

At Montalto, in the province of Genoa, in tearing down an old church, a small underground room was found full of art objects of the Roman time, chiefly chiseled silver amphorae and vases filled with gold and silver coins.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is authority for the statement that steel has supplanted cotton in industrial kingship; that it exceeded the cotton industry in 1900 by more than $100,000,000, and for 1901 it will exceed it by more than $250,000,000.

A London physician has made careful calculations, and says the average waltz takes dancers over three-quarters of a mile. The square dance represents a distance of half a mile and the galop between two and three miles. Therefore the evening ball means a tour of something like fifteen miles.

A new Russian apparatus for restoring hearing consists of a light rubber shell, furnished with a miniature microphone, which is connected to a small galvanic battery. It is claimed that the microphone causes even the softest speech to react on the auditory nerve of the deaf when the apparatus is placed to the ear.

Modern English.

A Washington lady who is so fond of her home that she stays in it sometimes all the year round was assailed, says Lippincott's Magazine, by a conventional friend in conventional language.

"I knew that you usually wintered here," she said, "but I was astonished to hear that you had summered here!"

"I have not only wintered here and summered here," replied the unfashionable one, "but I will astonish you still further when I tell you that I always fall here and have sometimes sprung here."

Swindling the Dead.

A curious industry in China is the manufacture of mock money for offerings to the dead. The pieces are only half the size of the real coins, but the dead are supposed not to know the difference. The dummy coins are made of tin, hammered to the thinness of paper and stamped out to the size required.

We are always a little suspicious of the man who wears silk mittens on his voice.

Ever notice that just before your friend takes you buggy riding, he sells his horse!

THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. C. F. Curry, the efficient and popular Secretary of State for California, for a new and excellent map of the State, accompanied by smaller supplementary maps showing political subdivisions of the State.

The San Francisco Examiner on Monday published an article regarding the discovery of the body of Albert Feige at the inlet or beach near the Mori ranch in this county and the inquest held thereon, which from beginning to end was a tissue of misstatements, misrepresentation and unjust abuse of the Justice of the Peace of this township, who in this instance was acting coroner. On Tuesday that journalistic prevaricator modified its first statement, coupled with the insinuation that the acting coroner had lied in stating the simple fact that he did not receive information of the finding of the body of Feige until 6 p. m. Sunday. On Wednesday Coroner Crowe was made the victim of its mendacity, in which the San Francisco police and family friends of the dead man shared. Finally on Thursday morning the space devoted to the Feige case was reduced from a column to three inches, and this space was occupied mainly by a parting fling at the San Francisco police detective bureau, coupled with the intimation that the mother of the unfortunate young man had failed in her duty to solve the mystery of her son's death. This is the kind of journalism the Examiner offers its readers daily as the culmination of modern newspaper enterprise. It would be a libel upon the proverbial yellow dog to describe such dirty work as "yellow journalism."

GEO. W. BEAVERS ON CONGRESSMAN LOUD.

Geo. W. Beavers is General Superintendent of salaries and allowances of the Postoffice Department of the United States. Superintendent Beavers has been visiting San Francisco. Mr. Beavers endorses Congressman Loud in the most emphatic manner. Upon this subject Mr. Beavers says:

"The work of Mr. Loud has brought us liberal appropriations, which in the past four years have enabled us to look after the welfare of every meritorious low grade postal clerk once per year and to advance him properly according to his deserts. We have had more consideration in the past four years than in the twenty years preceding.

"The recommendations that I have made after careful investigation Congressman Loud has seen fit to adopt. Congressman Loud is the best informed man on postal affairs that I have ever met. Without recognition of the merits of the case such as he has given we would be powerless to advance the interests of the service. He has done all that he could and the public has been largely benefited through his work."

Mr. Beavers himself has a world-wide reputation for efficiency and ability in his special line of work, and his endorsement of our Congressman will have great weight with intelligent voters.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FOR SALE.

Lot 50x140, with cottage of four rooms, bath, basement, laundry, etc. For price and terms apply to Mrs. H. M. Hawkins.

FOR SALE.

Good improved business lot. Pays good interest on price asked. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Republican County Committee, consisting of C. B. Splivalo, B. F. Cooper, W. J. Martin, Frank Campbell and Henry Dearborn, met last Thursday in Redwood City. Only matters pertaining to the State Convention were considered.

The Committee allotted two delegates to the First township, two to the Second, two to the Third, one to the Fourth and one to the Fifth. The Primary election will be held on August 12th and each township will vote for its own delegates.

In the First township the Judges and Inspectors appointed were as follows:

Millbrae precinct—P. F. Roberts, judge; R. J. McNulty, Judge; J. Conover, inspector. Polls at Roberts' Hall.

Baden precinct—J. L. Wood, judge; C. T. Connolly, judge; C. L. Kauffmann, inspector. Polls at Court Room.

Colma precinct — John Biggio, judge; Peter Faber, judge; James F. Rogers, inspector. Polls at White House.

A full text of the call for Primary election will be published in the Enterprise as soon as same is prepared by the Committee.

CALL FOR Republican Primary Election.

In pursuance of a call by the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California for a Republican State Convention and pursuant to a resolution by the Republican County Committee of the County of San Mateo, a primary election is hereby called to be held throughout the County of San Mateo on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1902, between the hours of 3 o'clock p. m. and 6:30 p. m. of said day, for the election of eight delegates to the Republican State Convention called to be held at the City of Sacramento on the 25th day of August, 1902, and said eight delegates to also act as delegates to the District Conventions for the nomination of Railroad Commissioner, Board of Equalization and Member of Congress for the districts of which said County of San Mateo forms a part, and that said eight (8) delegates be apportioned as follows, to-wit: First Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Second Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Third Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Fourth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township; and Fifth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township. Polls for holding said primary election and the officers who are appointed for conducting the same are as follows:

FIRST TOWNSHIP.

Colma Precinct — Polling place, White House at Colma. John Biggio, Peter Faber, Judges. James F. Rodgers, Clerk.

Baden Precinct — Polling place, Courtroom, South San Francisco. J. L. Wood, C. T. Connolly, Judges. C. L. Kauffmann, Clerk.

Millbrae Precinct—Polling place, Roberts' Hall. P. F. Roberts, R. J. McNulty, Judges. J. Conover, Clerk.

SECOND TOWNSHIP.

Belmont Precinct—Polling place, Adair's plumbing shop. David E. Barre, A. Hammerson, Judges. J. M. Rowell, Clerk.

San Mateo Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Library Hall. J. T. Weller, R. H. Jury, Judges. G. A. Bartlett, Clerk.

THIRD TOWNSHIP.

Redwood City Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Town Hall. J. W. Glennan, John Christ, Judges. Chas. Littlejohn, Clerk.

Menlo Park Precinct—Polling place, vacant store room of Mrs. Coxen. J. H. O'Keefe, Wm. Headley, Judges. John McBain, Clerk.

Woodside Precinct—Polling place, Independence Hall. W. J. McNulty, W. W. Byrnes, Judges. Geo. Kreiss, Clerk.

Searsville Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. G. C. Nahmens, Jesse Rapley, Judges. E. B. Batchelder, Clerk.

La Honda Precinct—Polling place, Sears' store. J. H. Sears, A. G. Blomquist, Judges. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Clerk.

FOURTH TOWNSHIP.

Halfmoon Bay Precinct—Polling place, Advocate office. J. Gonzales, S. P. Nazelli, Judges. W. A. Simmons, Clerk.

Denniston Precinct—Polling place, Montara Hall. J. F. Wienke, Henry Hall, Judges. D. Lafranchi, Clerk.

Purissima Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. Horace Nelson, John Meyn, Judges. C. P. Mosconi, Clerk.

FIFTH TOWNSHIP.

San Gregorio Precinct — Polling place, Palmer's Hall. Jesse Palmer, Frank Bell, Judges. John Ralston, Clerk.

Pescadero Precinct—Polling place, Coburn's bakery. J. C. Coburn, Henry Good, Judges. C. J. Coburn, Clerk.

Judges and Clerks of Election are vested with equal power.

That the test to be required of every person seeking to vote a Republican ballot at said election shall be as follows—a bona fide present intention of supporting the nominees of the Republican party at the next ensuing election.

That the ballots used at said Primary Election may be either printed or written.

Should any of the officers hereinbefore named neglect or refuse to act, the Republican electors who may be present at the polls are authorized to fill such vacancies.

The election returns must be certified to and with the ballots, poll lists and tally sheets forwarded as soon as possible after the polls are closed by mail, express or messenger to the Secretary of said committee at Redwood City.

By order of the Republican County Committee of San Mateo county, California, this 11th day of July, 1902.

C. R. SPLIVALO, Chairman.
Attest: B. F. COOPER, Secretary.
8-10

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

A MAN'S WAY AND A WOMAN'S.

ACCORDING to the Ladies' Home Journal, this is one of the differences between mankind and womankind:

Why is it deemed so necessary for a woman to affect knowledge when the affectation is perfectly apparent? I do not say that this affectation of knowledge is confined to women. But one sees it less among men. A man is quicker to say, "I don't know anything about it," and that ends the matter for him. What is it that makes a woman consider it necessary that she must be au courant with the passing fads of the day? It is palpably apparent that she cannot be. Then why pretend that she is? This higher development is rapidly drifting into a development of altogether the wrong side of woman. And it is due very largely to the fact that she does not seem to be able to concentrate her powers. The intelligent mastery of any one of the great sciences for which woman's mind and temperament are peculiarly adapted is sufficient to absorb all her energies and power. Why must she turn aside from an honest grasp of one thing to acquire a scattering knowledge of a dozen things? Nothing is actually accomplished thereby. Information picked up at random is not knowledge. Knowledge, in its final analysis, is a clear perception of something; a finality, behind which you cannot get.

It is rare to find a woman who can put one great thing first in her life and then make all other things secondary to it. A man does this. He puts his business first, and all things are adjusted thereto. In that very adjustment of things lies his success.

Mothers never have any trouble with the naturally curly locks of their children. It is the straight ones that perplex them. If a child's hair be brushed upward instead of downward from infancy it will acquire a tendency to curl by the end of the first year.

Hairdressing is a detail that does not receive much attention in the case of little girls. Probably not one mother in fifty studies the contour of her daughter's face with a view to ascertaining the most becoming head-dressing.

To the intelligent mother a baby's cry should be the best index to its physical condition. The healthy baby cries very loudly and in a lusty, explosive, angry manner, and the tears flow freely. The sick baby, or the one on the verge of sickness, cries peevishly or whines in a low tone.

Watch the manner in which the baby takes its food. If it is perfectly well it will attack the bottle greedily and will express its satisfaction much in the same manner as any other young animal—that is, by soft and inarticulate noises and grunts. If, on the other hand, the baby contemplates its food before touching it, or, after tasting, turns from it, be sure there is something wrong.

Don't play "up to the sky and down again," suiting the action to the words by tossing the half-delighted, half-scared and wholly excited baby several feet skyward and catching him as he comes down, while he gasps and trembles, undecided whether to laugh or cry. Babies have nerves, and such games will make neurotic martyrs at an early age.

Education Is Her Life Work.

The first woman in the history of the Congregational church to receive the degree of bachelor of divinity is Miss Florence A. Fensham of Constantinople, upon whom the honor was recently conferred in Chicago, after she had taken a course in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

MISS FENSHAM.

Miss Fensham is a native of East Douglas, Mass. While young she moved with her family to Albany, N. Y. She received her education at Cornell and Harvard, subsequently studying at the University of Edinburgh and at Oxford University, England. After her Oxford course she went to Constantinople, where she occupied the chair of Biblical literature and comparative religion in the American college for girls, an institution founded by Americans. She now holds the important position of dean of the college, and when she returns to the Turkish capital, she will also assume the duties of chaplain.

The Characters of School Teachers.

The rank and file of the teaching force from the highest to the lowest positions are non-progressive and non-studious. Few are close, thoughtful students in any line of education or of sound scholarship. This is just as true of a majority of university and college professors as it is of the common and graded school teachers. Such a condition can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that most persons who secure a position as teacher have reached their highest ambition, and are content to spend most of their time in merely holding what they have as the way of living out their monotonous lives with the least annoyance and friction. They are satisfied if they draw their salaries. If they read, it is not the quality of reading that develops mental power or broadens or deepens the sources of knowledge. As much as many do is to read something of a fugitive nature in order to pass away the time or, as they say, "for recreation." Their reading is chiefly mental dissipation.—The World's Work.

Advice to Wives.

Max O'Rell, in his book, "Her Royal Highness, Woman," gives this advice to wives: "To rule your husband, my dear lady, do exactly as you please, but always pretend that you do as he pleases. That is where your ability comes in. Men are ruled, as children are, by the prospect of a reward. The reward of your husband is your amiability, your sweetness, your devotion and your beauty, of which you should take constant care.

"Always let him suppose that it is for him that you wish to remain beautiful. The woman who believes she is asserting her independence every time she puts on a hat particularly displeasing to her husband is as clever and intelligent as the Irishman who buys a return trip ticket at a railroad office, and, on entering the car remarks to the passengers, "I have bought a return ticket, but I don't mean to come back.'"

Glycerine.

Many people think glycerine a perfectly good and healing application for the skin. This is a mistake; pure glycerine is very heating and parching. Sometimes it has to be taken instead of cod liver oil, and it leaves a very unpleasant and burning sensation in the throat. It has a strong affinity for water, and absorbs all the moisture from any surface it touches, so that it dries and hardens the skin. Mothers and nurses will sometimes apply pure glycerine to a baby's tender, chafed skin, which gives it much pain and really injures the skin. Glycerine ought always to be mixed with an equal quantity of water. Rose water or elder flower instead of plain water makes it more agreeable to use, and it can then be applied with great benefit to the most tender skin.

Girl Who Has Made a Record.

Miss Lillian Glotfelty, who carries the mail on the rural delivery route out of Hampton, Iowa, is one of Uncle Sam's faithful servants and has just distinguished herself for making the best money order record in the rural system in Iowa. She is 19 years old and was one of the first girls to become a rural mail carrier. Miss Glotfelty formerly lived in this city and was educated in the Eldora public schools. Her brother, Charles Glotfelty, has been given a position similar to that of his accomplished sister and both have the warm regards of the farmers they serve.

MISS GLOTFELTY.

A Hint to Girls.

It was a little thing, but the other day a young girl was noticed following her callers, two young lads, into the hall as they took their leave. She even accompanied them to the stoop, this undoubtedly because she did not quite know how to say goodby and dismiss them in the parlor. There was nothing formal in the call, which was merely a drop-in of some schoolboys, but it would have been a good time for that young girl to practice the little dignified conversation of the hostess, that presently she will very much need. A girl may be all that is charming and companionable and cordial and hospitable, and yet preserve the ceremonious forms that are the necessities of social intercourse.—Harper's Bazar.

Health and Beauty Hints.

Summer freckles are easily removed by applications of diluted lemon juice.

To remove the odor of onions from your breath eat a little parsley dipped in vinegar or drink a cup of strong coffee.

Cucumbers and strawberries are sovereign cosmetics if prepared properly, and even when used raw the former has a bleaching effect on the skin and the latter a bleaching effect on the teeth.

Tooth powder containing camphor sometimes causes the enamel of the teeth to crack, and therefore it is better avoided, since the cracking of the enamel means the first stage in the decay of the teeth.

Sleeping with flowers in your room is dangerous, for during the night they give off the carbonic acid gas they have taken up during the day, and, moreover, they consume some of the oxygen of the room, all of which you need for yourself.

Woman's greatest charm is perfect health. The healthy woman, full of bounding life and enthusiasm, centers attention on herself, is admired by men and envied by other women. She is never melancholy, jealous, irritable, excitable, nervous, hysterical or subject to fainting.

Diamond Fields of India.

Diamond fields in India were known from the very earliest times. In the sacred books of India eight localities are mentioned as yielding diamonds, and of these three have been identified at the present day—Matanga (Kistna and Godavery), Paunda (Chota Nagpur) and Vena Gunga (Wairaghar). The diamondiferous area of India, so far as is known, is perhaps more extensive than that of the rest of the world, and nine-tenths of the famous jewels are Indian stones.

Cooking Ham.

Ham is frequently too salt to fry without previous preparation. Put the slices in tepid water and let them stand on the back of the range to soak out the salt, not to boil, for about half an hour. Drain dry between towels, then fry in a hot spider.

When a whole ham is to be baked or boiled, let it stand overnight covered with cold water.

The Cheerful Face.

Next to the sunlight of heaven is the cheerful face. Who has not felt its electrifying influence? One glance at this face lifts us out of the mists and shadows into the beautiful, bright and warm within. A host of evil passions may lurk around the door, but they never enter and abide there. The cheerful face will put them to shame and flight.

The Rib.

The Living Church quotes this from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner, and Dr. S., who carved, held up a rib on his fork and said, 'Here, ladies, is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'"

An English King's Death.

William Rufus was killed by an arrow, either accidental or with murderous intent. He died in the New forest, his body was stripped by tramps and the next day was found by a charcoal burner, who placed the naked corpse on his cart, hoping to receive a reward. On the way to Winchester the cart was upset, and the king's body fell in the mire. Covered with filth and black with charcoal, it arrived in Winchester, where it was buried in the cathedral. A few years later the tower fell and crushed the tomb, and 600 years after the Puritans rifled the grave and played football with the king's skull.

Cruikshank's "Fagin."

There is an interesting story very little known of how Cruikshank conceived his picture of Fagin, the Jew. During the time he was illustrating "Oliver Twist" he spent days traversing the east end of London in search of a face that would correspond with his conception of the character. One day while standing before a mirror in his dining room "pulling faces at himself," so to speak, for the want of something better to do, he accidentally made the features for which he was looking. The picture therefore of Fagin is really that of Cruikshank himself.

Shooting Stars.

The shooting stars are small bodies, weighing at most a few pounds and consisting mainly of iron and carbon. They traverse space in swarms and also revolve around the sun in long, elliptical courses, like the comets. When these little bodies enter the earth's orbit, they are deflected toward the earth, and great numbers are seen in a single night.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

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HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker,
Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

TOWN NEWS

New goods at People's Store.

High winds and dry weather.

A fire at this season would be a calamity.

Ike Abrams writes Arizona is a hot place.

Shoes made and mended at Kauffmann's.

J. L. Wood has the Patchell cottage enclosed.

The public school will reopen on August 4th.

Two inquests the past week in the First township.

Debenedetti & Montevaldo's new building is looming up in good shape.

Mr. T. Murray, father of Frank Murray, paid his son a visit Wednesday.

Frank Miner has the contract to furnish concrete for the culverts for the electric road.

Mr. Frank Pendery, station agent at Baden, and family removed to Santa Clara Monday.

Miss Phoebe Herrill of Sacramento is paying a visit to Mrs. Arthur Coombes of this place.

W. J. Bailey has repapered the Kluegel dwelling recently occupied by Supervisor Eikerenkotter.

Do not forget the ball to be given by the Women of Woodcraft August 2d at the Armour Pavilion.

Debenedetti & Montevaldo have everything needed in the line of groceries and hardware and are selling at city prices.

This town came very near having a tragedy to record on Tuesday. Too much beer and whiskey was the cause.

Mrs. P. L. Kauffmann and her two daughters returned home Sunday evening from a two weeks' visit to friends in Sonoma county.

Frank Miner has put in a heavy block of concrete under the pump at the pump house, the high rate of speed of the pump requiring better anchoring.

Supervisor Jos. Debenedetti of Halfmoon Bay came up Monday evening and spent a portion of the week here visiting his son and nephew.

The town lunatic turned himself loose again last Sunday. One of the proprietors at the New Store is the latest victim of the T. L.'s irresponsible ire.

Mrs. W. J. Martin, with her daughter Gracie and son Jack, is spending a week visiting at Wright's, in the Santa Cruz mountains, in company with her mother, Mrs. Greenleaf.

Mr. Wm. Akin has filed his bond and oath of office as poundkeeper for this pound district and desires it to be understood that he will enforce the pound ordinance without fear or favor.

Vella Flor Circle No. 368 Women of Woodcraft will give its fourth annual grand ball on August 2d, at Armour Pavilion. Music by Warren's orchestra. Refreshments will be served at the hall. A good time assured to all who attend. Admission, 50 cents. Ladies free.

Let all rejoice. Actual work has begun on the Catholic church at the corner of Linden and California avenues. The new building is to be 32x70 feet. Senator Healy furnishes the lumber and 16,000 bricks for the foundation. Mr. Caldwell of San Mateo is the building contractor.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

Dick Rogers returned home Tuesday evening brown and tanned from his ten days' outing. Dick traveled with his own conveyance and took in San Jose, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Monterey and all the country worth seeing (which is a great deal) in the localities named, including the Big Basin trees. Mrs. Rogers accompanied her husband as far as San Jose.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

On Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock Guiseppi Ratto, employed as a carpenter at the Raffita ranch near Holy Cross cemetery, died suddenly. Ratto was injured on July 13th by a fall and subsequently complained of a pain in the region of his heart. The evening preceding his sudden death he complained of this pain. On Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock he resumed his carpenter work, but after working a few minutes, quit and seated himself upon a stool in the barn, when he was seized with a fainting fit and fell from the stool to the floor. A fellow workman coming into the barn found him foaming at the mouth and insensible. Inside of two minutes Ratto was dead. A jury was summoned and an inquest held. The verdict was death from heart failure.

The reception to Governor Ezra P. Savage and staff of Nebraska at San Francisco last week was an event of local interest by reason of the fact that an active part was taken therein by Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hough and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin, all of whom were former Nebraskans. The distinguished visitors made a tour of San Francisco Bay on Friday in the tug Sea Queen, furnished by the courtesy of the Union Iron Works. Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco accompanied the party around the bay and assisted in entertaining the visitors. On Saturday a trip was made to the Cliff House in the handsome private car Hermosa, furnished by the United Railways of San Francisco, where a banquet was given under the auspices of the Nebraska Club of San Francisco. A banquet was given to the Nebraskans on Friday evening by Major Bills. On Sunday a tallyho ride through the park was enjoyed by Governor Savage and staff and party with a banquet at the Cliff House, given in honor of the visiting Nebraskans by Governor Gage and staff.

SAN BRUNO SCHOOL NOTES.

Our schoolhouse is now undergoing a thorough renovating, preparatory to the opening on August 4th. The whole interior is to be tinted a light green; the rooms of the upper floor are already finished.

The rolls of honor issued by the Board of Education to those pupils standing excellent in scholarship, deportment and attendance during the past year, will be distributed at the opening of school.

SHOOTS AT ALL WHOM HE MEETS.

Man With a Rifle Terrorizing the Inhabitants of San Bruno.

Redwood City, July 22.—A strange man with a rifle is terrorizing the inhabitants of the San Bruno mountains. He shoots at all in sight. The constable of Baden went out yesterday to capture the dangerous man, but was unable to accomplish his purpose. The officer came down in the afternoon to seek the aid of the Sheriff's office. Deputy Sheriff Butts has gone with the constable in search of the man with the rifle.

He appeared early yesterday near the Sneath ranch, San Bruno, and began firing at the workmen. It is generally believed the man is crazy. An effort will be made to capture him this evening. The constable has secured a good description of him and says he is a stranger in the county. Where he has been seen the habitations are scattered. The residents of the place are much frightened.—S. F. Chronicle.

COUNTY BOARD IN SESSION.

Official Business Transacted by the Supervisors at Monday's Meeting.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session Monday. All members were present.

The claim of D. Bromfield on Reclamation District 543 for $62.50 was approved by the Board.

Supervisor Debenedetti called attention to the price paid for boarding the prisoners at the county jail. He said that it ought to be decreased by the first of January, and that the matter should be taken up before November so that the candidates for Sheriff would know what the compensation would be when elected.

Chairman McEvoy, who has always advocated a reduction, coincided with Debenedetti as did Mr. Coleman. The matter will be acted upon at a future meeting of the Board.

Supervisor Coleman was authorized to instruct the County Surveyor to prepare plans and specifications for a new bridge on the county road opposite the Sharon dairy.

F. H. Thorpe addressed the Board on the subject of the write-up of the county to appear in the August Sunset magazine. The first advertisement will concern San Mateo and will be followed a month later by one concerning the First township. The chairman was authorized to enter into the necessary contract on behalf of the county with the publishers of Sunset in accordance with the terms of the arrangements made last month.

The claim of F. H. Thorpe for $7.10 was laid over until next meeting and the claim of James Crowe amounting to $103.50 was referred back for correction.

The following claims were allowed:

GENERAL FUND.	
A. D. Walsh	$ 93 77
J. M. Vickerson	28 92
San Mateo Lumber Co.	70 88
Calwell & Wisnom	41 26
E. M. Tilton	77 20
J. H. Mansfield	204 00
W. M. Barret	50 00
Heaney & Jameson	16 00
J. P. Cullen	3 00
Recording and Printing Co.	6 00
Hicks-Judd Co.	45 00
W. M. Barret	4 00
G. W. Blank	75
Times-Gazette	94 85
H. H. Hurd	5 00
T. J. Kelly	8 30
Isabella M. Curran	25 00
Wurz & Tuttle	240 00
R. S. Chatham	10 90
Tacoma Mill Co.	3 00
W. E. Wagner	2 30
Times-Gazette	455 48
Sunset Telephone Co.	5 50
S. H. Cronk	22 00
W. B. Gilbert	20 00
Democrat	110 65
R. S. Chatham	8 50
Charles H. Horn	2 00
Virginia Mill & Lumber Co.	371 01
A. D. Walsh	9 60
J. H. Bell	257 90
F. C. Gilbert	2 00
IMMIGRATION FUND.	
Robie Engle	48 50
SALARY FUND.	
John McCormick	34 30
John McCormick	24 90
J. H. Coleman	18 80
J. H. Coleman	19 00
J. H. Coleman	13 00
J. Eikerenkotter	25 00
J. Debenedetti	23 20
COURT HOUSE FUND.	
John McCormick	47 50
J. Debenedetti	57 00

The Board then adjourned to Monday, August 4th.

Board of Equalization.

The Board after reconvening as a Board of Equalization took up the application of P. P. Eyre, executor of the Mary T. Eyre Estate, asking for a reduction of assessment from $124,140 to $4140. L. S. Beedley appeared for petitioner. He said that the sum of $120,000 had been distributed to the several heirs who had built homes in the county and if the present assessment should stand the heirs would be doubly assessed which was contrary to the Constitution. He admitted that while the $120,000 was not assessed last year it was no fault of the executor and could not be assessed this year when it was distributed to the heirs. Assessor C. D. Hayward said that last year he sent a statement to Mr. Eyre and the return showed that all the cash possessed by the estate was $1150 and real estate assessed at $4000. This year the final account was filed showing that a certificate of $120,000 was a part of the estate. He, therefore, made the assessment which he thought ought to be doubled. Mr. Hayward thought the assessment was a just one and should stand. The Board took this view of the matter and denied the petition.

The New California Jockey Club petitioned for a decrease of assessment on improvements at Tanforan from $75,000 to $30,000. Inasmuch as last year a reduction from $100,000 to $75,000 was asked for and granted the Board thought it about time to call a halt, and the petition was denied.

Mrs. Hewett some years ago allowed her property in University Heights to become delinquent, and in order to redeem it, various penalties and charges were added against the property. These sums she desired refunded. As the Board is not responsible for the neglect of taxpayers in the matter of paying assessments, ect., the lady's petition was denied.

The military roll of the county, as prepared by the Assessor, in accordance with the law, was adopted. It contains the names of 1996 able-bodied residents of this county whom Uncle Sam is privileged to call upon to defend the flag should occasion require. As the Assessor is paid five cents per name it is presumed he has missed no one who is eligible for this duty.

There being no further business the Board adjourned sine die.

BODY OF ALBERT FEIGE FOUND AT MORI'S BEACH SUNDAY MORNING—INQUEST THEREON.

On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock Chas. Biagi, an employe of Mori's ranch at San Pedro valley, found the body of a young man lying face downward in the tidewater at Mori's Beach, and within 300 yards of the Mori ranch house. Mori's Beach is about 20 miles down the coast from the Cliff House in San Francisco, instead of six miles, as published repeatedly by the San Francisco Examiner, a difference of fourteen miles, which, although a rather wide discrepancy, is much nearer the truth than other misstatements made by the unveracious Examiner regarding the finding of this body and the inquest held thereon.

The Mori brothers drew the body to higher ground out of reach of the waves and sent a messenger to carry the news to Colma. The distance from Mori's to Colma is ten to twelve miles. The telephone agent at Colma endeavored to get the public telephone in this place at about 2 p. m. Sunday, but was unsuccessful, and did not get a message here until about 6 p. m. It was then too late in the day to reach Mori's by team over a rough mountain road on Sunday night. The Colma telephone agent was notified that Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner E. E. Cunningham would leave here early Monday morning to hold the inquest. On Monday morning Justice Cunningham left with a team, accompanied by Capt. Wm. Rehberg and at 9:30 a. m. reached Mori's, impaneled a jury and proceeded to hold the inquest. Nothing whatever was found upon the body or the clothing of the dead man tending to show his identity. From the appearance of the body (absence of any sign of decomposition or bloating) it was evident the man had been in the water a short time only, it being the concensus of opinion that the period was not more than 24 hours, or 48 at the utmost. The fact that the body was not swollen and was not filled with water led the jury to look carefully for other causes of death than that of drowning. The body was stripped and carefully examined for wounds and bruises. None were found upon the body save some abrasions of the skin of the forehead, the loss of an upper front tooth which looked as if it had been broken or knocked out. The skin of the forehead and face was dark, but that of the body was perfectly fair and white. Biagi testified that at the time he found the body on Sunday morning, the face also was clear and white. These were the only indications of foul play or violence of any kind found on the body by the acting coroner and jurors at Mori's Beach. The absence of any post mortem rigidity of the body was noticed and remarked. The verdict of the jury was "death from cause unknown." The identity of the body was established by Henry Feige of 1068 Capp street, San Francisco, as that of his brother Albert Feige, who disappeared from his home at Capp street on the morning of Wednesday, July 16th, four days prior to finding the body 20 miles distant at Mori's Beach. Mr. Henry Feige and a sister of the dead man accompanied the acting coroner with the body to South San Francisco, where Acting Coroner Cunningham informed Mr. Henry Feige that he would have a further examination of the body made by Dr. H. G. Plymire, the physician and surgeon to the Western Meat Company, offering to have the Doctor make a superficial examination or a complete post mortem autopsy, as he, Mr. Henry Feige, should prefer. Mr. Feige decided not to have an autopsy, saying, if the family desired, it could be held later in the city, but asked that a superficial examination be made. Dr. Plymire was called at once and made a careful examination of the body, finding, in addition to the superficial injuries noted by the acting coroner, a contusion of the left eye. This latter injury was a small wound in the outer corner of the left eye, and was accompanied by a small blood clot. The Doctor also found some indication of a fracture of the jaw. Coroner James Crowe was notified as soon as the acting coroner had returned to South San Francisco with the body. The sending of notice to Coroner Crowe was deferred until the body had been brought to this place, in order that the acting coroner might be able to advise the coroner as to the identity of the deceased and as to whether or not it would be necessary to send the dead wagon from Redwood City for the body. A removal permit was issued by Acting Coroner Cunningham which stated the cause of death as "unknown," in accordance with the verdict of the Coroner's jury and delivered it to the Golden Gate Undertaking Co. The jury was composed of the following named citizens of this county, viz.: John Mori, D. A. McCarty, A. Mori, Chas. Biagi, S. Mori, Wm. Rehberg and Stefano Mori.

It was stated by Henry Feige that about four weeks prior to his brother's death a gang of San Francisco roughs met Albert Feige at the corner of Harrison and Harriet streets and gave him a severe beating, leaving him unconscious on the sidewalk, and that the family friends of deceased thought his mind had been affected in some degree by the beating. Henry Feige also stated that his brother knew the country about San Pedro valley, having at various times gone out to that neighborhood with camping parties from the city. There is no ground whatever for the Examiner's criticism of either Coroner Crowe or Acting Coroner Cunningham. Neither is it true that the family, or, to use the words of the Examiner—"those vitally interested in the death of the young millman" are displeased with or criticise the actions of Coroner Crowe. The Examiner story that both of the dead man's legs have been bound to be broken is not believed by either Acting Coroner Cunningham or Dr. Plymire, who examined the body and would have found such injuries had they existed. The unfortunate young man was aged 28 years and a native of San Francisco. He leaves a wife and a child of three years, besides other relatives to mourn his sad and untimely death.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

The following dates having reference to the general election of 1902 may be of interest to voters:

REGISTRATION.

January 2, 1902—Registration commences.

September 24—Registration closes.

October 9—All transfers from one precinct to another cease.

NOMINATIONS—TIME OF FILING.

Party—Between September 5 and September 25.

Independent—Between September 5 and October 6.

DUTY OF COUNTY CLERK.

October 7—Must send list of nominations to Secretary of State.

October 20—Must send list of nominations to county committee.

VACANCIES.

October 15.—Last day to fill vacancy on ticket.

Last day to withdraw from ticket.

OFFICERS AND POLLING PLACES

September 29—Supervisors appoint election officers; Supervisors designate polling places.

PRINTING INDEX.

October 30—County Clerk sends the copy of supplemental index to the printer.

PROCLAMATION.

October 25—Publish proclamation for ten days.

SAMPLE BALLOTS.

October 25—Commence mailing.

October 31—Finish mailing.

DAY OF ELECTION.

Tuesday, November 4, 1902.

Polls open at 6 a. m. Close 5 p. m.

CANVASS RETURNS.

November 10 — Supervisors commence to canvass the returns and continue daily until completed.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

NOTICE.

For Sale—Two cottages near the Postoffice. Four large rooms, hall, large pantry and bath each. Hot and cold water, electric bells. Size of lot, 50x140 feet. Will be sold if taken soon for $2300, for the lot and two houses. For terms and particulars call on or address C. L. Benjamin, No. 113 Ninth street, San Francisco, Cal., or E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL RATES.

The Southern Pacific announces a round-trip rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan, for the convention of Christian churches to be held in Santa Cruz from July 14 to August 1.—Leader, San Mateo.

FOR SALE.

Bedstead and washstand. Inquire of Mrs. Geo. Dreisse.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are selling at steady prices and are offered freely.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand at strong prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No.1 Fat Native Steers, 8½c; 2d quality, 8c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½c; thin Cows, 4@6c.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 6¾@7c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 6@6¼c; rough, heavy hogs, 4½@5.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3¾@4c; Ewes, 3½@3¾c. Spring Lambs, 4½@4¾.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 lbs, 4¼@4½c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7@7¼c; second quality, 6¼@6¾c; first quality cows and heifers, 6@6½c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 5@5½c.

VEAL—Large, 7½@8c; small, good, 9@9½c; common, 6@7c.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 7½@8c; light, 8@8½c; Heavy Ewes, 7@7½c; Light Ewes, 7½@8c; Spring Lambs, 9@9½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 9½@10c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 14@15c; picnic hams, 10c; Atlanta ham, 11c; New York, shoulder, 10c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17c½; light S. C. bacon, 17c; med. bacon, clear, 13c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 13½c; clear, light bacon, 14½c; clear ex. light bacon, 15c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $13.50; do, hf-bbl, $7.00; Family Beef, bbl, $13.00; hf-bbl, $6.75; Extra Mess, bbl, $13.00; do, hf-bbl, $6.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 11¾c; do, light, 12c; do, Bellies, 12@12½c; Extra Clear, bbls., $24.00; hf-bbls., $12.25, Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., $4.00; do, kits; $1.00.

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	8¾	9	9	9⅛	9½	9⅝
Cal. pure	13	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13¾	13⅞

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.35; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s $2.35; 1s, $1.35.

San Mateo County

Building and Loan Association.

Assets, - - - $173,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

NO ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

"Crusader"

UP-TO-DATE

$3.50 Shoe

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A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

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First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

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Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

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"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEANS

"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEAN

Something absolutely new and with which we have experimented for years.

One Bean makes one glass Artificial Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon); six Beans to the pint. Just the thing for travelers, and convenient for picnics, excursions, etc.

Contains all the virtue of the best whiskies without the deleterious effect. Made from the pure vegetable matter, and guaranteed to contain no poisonous or narcotic drugs of any description.

If a beverage is not desired, a Bean may be taken in the mouth without water, and the most exhilarating effect will be experienced.

BOX OF 12 BEANS 50C.

The Beans retail at 10c each, and can be procured from any druggist, fancy grocer, or first-class bar. For sale on dining cars.

One box sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cts.

"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEAN

Ginseng Distilling Co.
DISTILLERS OF
RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES
ST. LOUIS, - - - MO.

Topics of the Times

Don't believe all the good things you hear of yourself.

An earthquake insurance company could do a lively business these days.

Sometimes a man's sins find him out—but he is more apt to be found out by his wife.

Joseph Jefferson has played "Rip Van Winkle" more than 4,000 times. Playing it must seem like work now.

Samuel L. Clemens, LL. D., is the way to write it now. The gentleman, however, will continue to answer to Mark Twain.

Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham thinks ragtime is to be the salvation of American music. But is American music worth saving under such a condition?

It is alleged that Simon Sam stole $8,000,000 from the people of Hayti before he departed. Sime ought to be made an honorary member of the Absconding Cashiers' Club.

When you consider the number of mosquitoes who will never get a bite of human gore, the contemplation of this tragedy of frustrated hopes and aspirations becomes painful.

Probably President Harriman is right in saying that "railroads should not be governed by men who know nothing about the business." Only public affairs should be thus administered.

A notable tribute to the high courtesy of the late Lord Dufferin comes from an Italian lady who had asked an English friend to get some information for her. An apology for delaying the matter was met with the gracious and significant response: "Never would I think a countrywoman of Lord Dufferin could be rude!"

One of the telephone girls in an Oregon city has recently married a wealthy banker of that place, and gone abroad on a wedding trip. The banker was first attracted to the young woman by her gentle voice in calling "number," through the telephone. One is reminded that the heroine of Dr. Holmes' "Over the Teacups" had no name. As "Number Five" only she became endeared to readers, and her principal characteristic was a low, rich, well-modulated voice.

The railroads of this country are divided into five great systems, viz: The Vanderbilt, the Pennsylvania, the Morgan-Hill, the Gould and the Harriman, writes Charles A. Prouty, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These five systems, together with the Atchison, the Rock Island and the St. Paul, control about 135,000 miles of road. There are 200,000 miles of railroad in the United States, but the other 65,000 miles begin nowhere and end nowhere and are absolutely dependent on the five great systems. When five men can sit around a table and say that rates shall be so and so, and if at the end of the year this thing does not pan out as we think it ought to, we will make it right, you have a pooling arrangement that cannot be reached by any law.

The reports of consuls in various parts of Germany to the effect that American goods are being closely copied by German manufacturers indicate in one way the fierceness of the competition that is to be encountered in foreign markets from now on. A year ago it was reported that in various cities of Germany goods of home manufacture were offered for sale with the false and misleading placard "made in America" attached to them. While this is likely to hamper the growth of American trade in European markets, it is nevertheless a compliment to the American artisan. Foreign markets cannot be closed to American goods so long as the American mechanic holds his supremacy. His skill, supplemented by perfected machinery which is being constantly brought into use, is bound to win the battle in the long run.

Ex-President Patton of Princeton sees danger to the life of the nation in the struggle for wealth and luxury. He does not object so much to the accumulation of wealth or to the luxury in which its possessors live as he does to the methods by which money is acquired. The desire for luxury, he says, is becoming general at the expense of the national conscience. Professors and other schoolmen are not uncommonly haunted by this fear for the welfare of society. From the seclusion of their studies they see only the struggle for wealth, without observing the effect of the strenuous life on the character of those who lead it. Because Dr. Patton's fellow-citizens pursue wealth with characteristic American concentration it does not follow that they have no other ideal than money and luxury. The idle enjoyment of wealth seems as dangerous as the race after it. Benjamin Disraeli once advised a youthful philosopher to "ponder less and act more." He might have said substantially the same thing to those who tremble for the safety of the republic at every fresh aspect of the present industrial development of society.

How humanity bows and scrapes to a sealskin sacque and diamonds! Good clothes get ready money and rags must pay cash. Tradesmen are too busy to study consciences. Mme. Humbert's scheme was a stem-winder for simplicity. She appeared in Paris with a claim to the $20,000,000 estate of R. H. Crawford. Rival claimants were also fighting. The people looked on. The fact that there was a fight proved that there was something to fight for. She was the happy possessor of Mr. Crawford's will and a vault full of valuables, she said. How were the people to know that there was no Mr. Crawford, no stocks and bonds, no valuables, no anything except a woman who possessed a smile warranted to bring ready money out of a safe, and a nerve that simply outclassed anything ever heard of in France. She borrowed! Can man refuse when the borrower drives to the bank in an outfit for a king—when the horses have pedigrees as long as their tails, and the harness is gold plated? So they let her have the money. The money lenders handed over sums aggregating $8,000,000 to $12,000,000. Mme. Humbert enjoyed life. She must have possessed an asbestos conscience, and she kept on fighting for the Crawford "millions" and talking about the bonds and stocks she possessed till a money lender demanded to see the inside of the safe in her palace. The house of cards fell. The safe was empty. Mme, Humbert departed between two days, and Paris mourns because of the greatest swindle in a century. Experience has a money value, but it would be hard to convince those Frenchmen who are holding the bag that theirs was worth the price.

A few years ago a man undertook to establish in various sections of the country "Don't Worry" societies. How long they endured and whether any of them still exist we do not know. There is no logical reason why their mission should not be practicable, except, perhaps, that it is so purely negative. It is not enough to pledge one's self not to worry and to remind one's neighbor continually that he must not do so. Mere negation means a vacuum. If we don't worry, what are we to do? That is a question most characteristically American. The American, of all human beings, is most impatient and intolerant of vacuums, from an empty stomach to an empty mind. If the American doesn't worry, he or she must have something else to do. Our advice would be: Discard the negative maxim, for no one yet ever ceased to worry by forming a resolution to that effect. Substitute for it the positive self-command: "Be cheerful." Religion used always to have a gloomy tinge. Consolation was offered the ailing spirit, but it was more than offset with menace and dread. The truly living religion of to-day is different. It inculcates, above all, that saving admonition. It teaches people how to be cheerful. If it doesn't do that it is worth nothing. The most attractive church is the one in which the clear light enters from above, falling alike in pure benediction upon pulpit and pew. The most efficacious religion is one that lifts from the groveling fears of the flesh and the finite mind. Sometimes a very simple and unpretentious example of the fruits of cheerfulness is found in ordinary life. Cheerful old age in itself is the best eulogy of years well spent. You may be sure that it is never the sequence of the opposite history. There is fictitious cheerfulness, and the real cheerfulness, that of the heart and the tranquil conscience. No healthy cheerfulness comes without work or its equivalent, which may be generally defined as useful endeavor. In its due proportion, it is the sweetening of life, which without it has no honest relish. Cheerfulness is a positive duty. No negative one can take its place. To be cheerful is not necessarily to be unselfish. It is often to be selfish in the exalted and altogether commendable sense: to be one's best self and therefore happiest and most beneficent to others.

DRUGLESS CURE.

Husband's Announcement of His Intentions Worked Wonders.

"John, dear," feebly called the invalid wife, who was supposed to be nearing the end of her earthly career.

"Yes, darling," answered the sorrowing husband. "What is it?"

"When I am gone," she said, "I feel that for the sake of the motherless little ones you should marry again."

"Do you really think it would be best, darling?" asked the faithful John.

"Yes, John, I really do," replied the invalid. "After a reasonable length of time you should seek the companionship of some good woman."

"Do you know, my dear," said the husband, "that you have lifted a great burden from my mind? Now, there is that charming Widow Simkins across the way; she has acted rather friendly toward me ever since you were taken ill. Of course, dear, she could never fill your place; but she is young, plump and pretty, and I'm sure she would do her best to lessen my grief."

"John Henry Jenkins!" exclaimed the female whose days were supposed to be numbered, as she partly raised herself up on the pillow, "if you ever dare install that red-headed, freckle-faced, squint-eyed hussey in my shoes I'll—I'll——" And then she fainted.

But the next day Mrs. Jenkins was able to sit up and two days later she was downstairs.—Chicago News.

Fishin' Time.

Now Nature calls her children
Where speckled beauties gleam;
So the teacher wallops Johnny,
Because Johnny whips the stream.
—Exchange.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who referred to raspberries as "rawsberries?"

It is a deplorable fact that a girl can never get her first kiss but once.

Religious News and Gossip

Not the Shop.

A well-merited rebuke is once said to have been administered by a New England clergyman of considerable fame, to his negligent parishioners.

The society had allowed the parsonage to fall into a shocking state, for want of repairs, though the missionaries at home and abroad were generously supplied with funds from the church contributions. The minister had spoken of his needs once or twice, and then his pride had prevented him saying more. Out of his own scanty salary he had done what was absolutely necessary to keep a roof over his head. Yet he loved his thoughtless people, and would not leave them for another parish, in spite of frequent calls.

At last there came a time when he felt that he must make one more appeal, and he made it in this wise:

"There is to be a meeting of the Hillside Gleaners at the parsonage on Friday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon," he announced on Sunday. "As it is a long while since some of you have been to the parsonage, and some of the younger members of the society have never been there, it would perhaps be well for me to state that it is a small, tumble-down brown house, at the end of Horeshoe Lane. The shingles are mostly off the roof, and it is mended in some places with tar cloth.

"I trust no one will make the mistake of going to Deacon Willet's old carpenter shop, which is on the opposite corner. The shop is well shingled and clapboarded, so that in case the day is wet, it might seem a more desirable spot, but the Hillside Gleaners are to meet at the parsonage, not in the carpenter's shop, please remember."

There were a number of red faces in the congregation at the end of that notice, but on the next Friday the Hillside Gleaners met at a newly painted and repaired house, under a well-shingled room, and the good minister took heart once more.—Ram's Horn.

Grace at a Low Ebb.

The Scottish correspondent of the English Churchman refers to a meeting in the town of Dumfries, where Rev. Mr. Frame said he thought their religion was not vital enough; at least if it were really vital, it was not expressing itself as it ought to do. He referred to the Romanizing influence and the ritualism in the churches, and declared that when in Dumfries their churches were seeking to take the place of a theater manager and of the ballroom supplier, it was time for them to think. These things were known to them as a congregation, as they were known to him as a pastor. He held that the Christian life was very low in a community that tolerated that without speaking out.

Bishop in the Orient.

Bishop James Mills Thoburn, who gave important testimony about the Philippines to the Senate Committee, has spent a lifetime in the Orient as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Missionary Bishop of India and Malaysia since 1888 and is thoroughly familiar with the peoples of the extreme east. The Bishop is a native of Ohio and is 66 years old.

BISHOP THOBURN.

The Sabbath at Home.

Make the first day of the week a bright, cheerful, sweet day at home, and it will shed its radiance on the other six days of work and play. Do not limit its sacred freedom by domestic "blue laws," which would make it to the little ones anything but "day of all the week the best." But with music and prayer, with the Bible and other good reading, with cheerful conversation and gentle graces, with the glow of the altar and the spirit of the sanctuary, with thankfulness and love to God and man, any Christian household can make it a perpetual blessing to themselves and to the community in which its lights are kept burning.—Exchange.

Cheerfulness.

Give us, O give us, the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time—he will do it better—he will presevere longer. One is scarcely sensible of fatigue while he marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony as they revolve in their spheres. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Thomas Carlyle.

Applause in Churches.

The Christian of London, Eng., notices the growing habit of applauding preachers during the delivery of sermons on "great occasions." It is, as the Christian says, both mischievous and irreverent. "It constitutes a terrible temptation to the preacher to utter pleasantries." The statements of the preacher that are not applauded are perhaps those which have most need to be made.

His Needless Fear.

A rich young man once went to Mr. Moody and said that he would become a Christian did he not fear that he would fall from grace. Mr. Moody, with characteristic wisdom, replied, "Do the sheep care for the shepherd, or does the shepherd care for the sheep?"

Good Prayermen Wanted.

England needs not only good warmen and good workmen, but also good prayermen." Those were the words of King Alfred, of blessed memory. They fit the England of to-day and no less the United States of the twentieth century.

Nowhere Else to Go.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day."

Spear Points.

Heaven oft takes in what earth casts out.

Cowardly fear finds no favor with God.

Faith founded on the Rock fears no wind.

When God's showers cease man's supplies fail.

If you wish a wide outlook climb to God's side.

The path to greatness with God lies open to all.

Foes may come very near, but God is ever nearer.

We always know what a man is when we know what his faith says God is.

To be conscious of God's favor is to be made strong for all the conflicts of life.

Growth in character may be slow, but it is the steadiest thing in the world.

To forgive the fault in another is more sublime than to be faultless ourselves.

If we go as far as we can in the way of our duty, God will direct and enable us to do that which of ourselves we cannot do.

Worn as a Charm.

After carrying a dime in his stomach more than twenty years, Phanton Green, one of the oldest residents of Wolfe Island, now wears the coin attached to his watch chain as a charm.

During the summer of 1882, while making a dicker for some goods from an itinerant tin peddler, whose cart had stopped at his farm house on the island, Mr. Green placed a dime which he had received in making change between his teeth. Just then he was seized with a sudden desire to sneeze, and the spasm was so sudden that he had no chance to take the dime from his lips. When the paroxysm of sneezing had passed he discovered that the dime had passed down his throat. Although he has suffered at times some slight irritation of the stomach and loss of appetite, which he has ascribed to the presence of the dime in the strange savings bank where he had unwittingly deposited it, his general health remained good.

Recently the depositor and depository of the coin was again seized with a violent attack of sneezing, and during the paroxysm the dime flew from his throat and rolled across the floor.

The coin was as bright as when first minted, having been kept clean by the action of the acids of the stomach.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Fervor of the Stage Kiss.

They are telling an interesting little story about a lovely young Washington girl who has recently gone on the stage. She loves the stage, but she also loves a very handsome man, to whom she is engaged, and when there is any question as to which shall suffer, the former or the latter, she is willing that art should yield.

This was proven conclusively the other evening at a full dress rehearsal, the first, by the way, which the fiance had attended. He sat off in the gloom of the empty theater, but the girl did not forget that he was there. Her heart remained in its proper location.

She did very well, indeed, with but one or two corrections from the stage manager, until the moment arrived for the leading man to kiss her. She modestly turned her head when the leading man called out:

"Well, do I get your ear or your mouth?" adding good-naturedly to the fiance: "Turn your back, Jack."

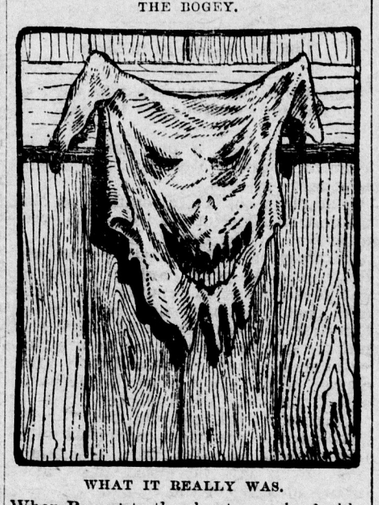
The young lady blushed furiously, but she now knows that a stage kiss can't be a make believe, not even for the sake of one's fiance.—Washington Post.

When there is a scandal there are two guesses—whether the man or the woman was to blame.

For The Young Folks

Rupert and the Monster.

THE BOGEY.



WHAT IT REALLY WAS.

When Rupert to the closet goes, by feeble candle light,
He sees a dreadful bogey there, and quickly takes to flight.
But when once more, by daylight, for the frightful thing he looks,
He finds a torn old towel a-hangin' on two hooks.

What Rufy Was Afraid Of.

He said it modestly enough—not at all in a boastful way. You see, he was only quoting grandma.

"I heard her say it—I couldn't help hearing," Rufy said, quietly. And of course he couldn't help the soft little pink color that spread all over his cheeks, either. When a boy is 9 and can't help hearing his grandmother say, "Rufus is a very brave boy! I declare, I don't believe he's afraid of anything!"—well, maybe you wouldn't flush with pleasure yourself!

Polly-Lou was 9, but she was a girl, and dear, dear! how many things Polly-Lou was afraid of! Nobody had ever heard anybody else—not a grandmother, even—say she was very brave.

"Not anything, Rufy? Aren't you truly afraid of anything?" she breathed in awe.

"I guess not—unless it's wild things that 'most everybody's afraid of. I shouldn't want to meet a—a lion anywhere, but I don't believe I'd mind a bear—just plain bear that wasn't grizzled, or spiced, or anything."

"Spiced? I never heard of a spiced——"

"Cinnamon, I mean," hastily. "I don't know's I'd care to meet a cinnamon bear."

"Well, then—cows?" Polly-Lou said, gravely. Polly-Lou was so afraid of cows!

"Cows?"

"Well, snakes, then, e-nor-mous dogs, or the dark?"

"No, I'm not afraid of any of those things—I guess not!"—laughed Rufus. "Ask me something hard."

"Injuns?" That was the "hardest" thing Polly-Lou could think of. There were some Indians camping near the schoolhouse, and most of the children were rather afraid of them. Polly-Lou was more than rather. She was truly.

"Huh!" scoffed Rufy. "I honestly like 'em!"

Suddenly mamma looked up from her sewing.

"Rufy is brave," she said, gently, "but there is one thing he is afraid of."

"Mamma!" Rufy's voice was a little hurt. "What is it, please?"

"I'd rather you would find it out yourself, dear. Besides, now it is time to get the kindlings and a pail of water. It is almost supper-time."

"Oh, I don't like to get kindlings one single bit!" Rufy grumbled, softly. "Besides, there aren't any chopped, mamma. I didn't chop a kindling yesterday or day before."

"No, dear, I know."

"And the pump's so far off! I wish one grew in our dooryard! Oh, dear, and I s'pose you'll say it's feed-the-chickens-time, too!"

"Yes, dear."

But Rufy did not move. In a minute more he had forgotten all about chickens and pumps and kindlings. When he thought of them again he was in bed!

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" he cried out, suddenly. "I didn't means to let mamma do it!" For he remembered that mamma must have chopped the kindlings and fed the chickens and got the water. Then he remembered something else, too—what mamma had said she would rather he would find out for himself. There in the dark, all alone, Rufy "found out." He sat up in bed and uttered a little exclamation.

"Oh, I know—I know! And—it's—so!" he cried, in shame. "She meant I was afraid of work!"—Youth's Companion.

Angels Were a Little Slow.

"Mamma," called 4-year-old Bobby from the nursery, "please come and sit by my bed until I go to sleep."

"Mamma's busy now," was the reply. "Just keep quiet and the angels will be with you."

"You said that before, mamma," rejoined the little fellow, "and I kept quiet ever so long, but not an angel showed up."

Thankful for Doctor's Skill.

"Have they any candy in heaven, mamma?" asked little 4-year-old Margie, who was slowly recovering from a serious illness.

"I think not, darling," replied her mother.

"Then," said the little invalid, "I'm awful glad we've got such a good doctor."

Maggie Couldn't Understand.

"Mamma," said little Margie, "the minister says I got my blue eyes from you."

"Yes, dear, I suppose you did," replied her mother.

"Why, mamma," exclaimed the little miss in surprise, "did you use to have four eyes?"

A Necessity in a Needle.

"How do you spell needle, Bobby?" asked the teacher.

"N—e—l—d—l—e, needle," was the reply.

"Wrong," said the teacher, "there is no "l" in needle."

"Well, then, tain't a good needle."—Little Chronicle.

Tommy's Trick.

"How old are you, mamma?" queried little 5-year-old Tommy.

"Well, I'm over 18," replied the mother with a smile. "But why do you ask?"

"Oh, I just wanted to see how you would get out of telling a story," said Tommy.

SCARCITY OF CORKS.

How Excessive Demand Has Developed Several Queer Industries.

The fact that the world's supply of cork is much less than the demand has been working a peaceful revolution in many trades. The increase in the price has rendered it necessary to devise other kinds of stoppers. This has given employment to a perfect army of inventors, many of whom have reaped neat little fortunes from ingenious contrivances. Thus far, however, all the inventions have not been able to restore the former balance, and prices keep up in an alarming manner. As a consequence there has been developed a trade in second-hand corks, and under this have come into being queer little industries such as gathering corks, cleaning corks, and revamping corks.

In the big hotels, restaurants and saloons the cork perquisite is now a moderately valuable privilege. They are no longer cast contemptuously by, but are thrown into a box or cask, where they accumulate until the cork-picker arrives, who pays a round sum in cash for all offered to him. The average waiter and bartender now employs corkscrews which inflict minimum damage upon the cork, and in many places where a number of bottles are opened in the course of the day a steel cork extractor is used, which will pull out a cork from the interior of a bottle into which it has been carelessly forced.

The peddler who buys them sells them to the second-hand man, who assorts them into various classes. Many large corks can be recut with considerable profit. Others which have been injured can be cut so as to discard the injured portions and utilize that which is sound. Corks which have been discolored by grease can be cleaned by benzine, ammonia water, or lime and water. Those which have been discolored or flavored by medicine can be rendered usable by long-continued boiling with a small amount of chloride of lime, and subsequently drying in a kiln or oven. The finest quality consists of champagne corks. These always command a good price. It is possible to reuse them, and this is said to be done by many manufacturers both at home and abroad. Others can be recut so as to obliterate the maker's or bottler's name, which is usually branded upon the side or lower surface. A second-hand cork when paraffinated can be used for bottles containing oils, powders and aqueous solutions. They are popular at present on account of the ease with which they can be taken out and put back.—New York Evening Post.

Sublime Nerve.

The most phenomenal case of nerve known on the American continent is reported from Wichita. A rug peddler called several times at a house and found the people away from home. At last he wrote and pinned this note on the door: "Madame—Kindly remain at home to-morrow forenoon. I want to sell you a rug."—Kansas City Journal.

Usual Thing.

Ping—How did you come out on that stock deal last week?

Pong—Lost $500.

Ping—But I thought you said a friend had given you a pointer?

Pong—So I thought—but it turned out to be a disappointer.

According to the opinion of the average man, there are a great many worse and but few better men in the world than himself.

The more a man knows that should be forgotten the better his memory is.

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen.

Sleep does not refresh.

It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes the blood, gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions, and is positively unequalled for all run-down or debilitated conditions.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

The great Charles Dickens could not get along with his wife and they agreed to live apart. Dickens had a great, lofty mind, and his wife was a flimsy butterfly, with only a few nerve ganglia to serve as a brain. Such couples never live happily together.

Elihu Burritt mastered three languages while working over his anvil and then kept on until he was well versed in fifty different languages. Boys who think school is a hard place should take a lesson from this blacksmith.

Some old women with long faces would find this a desolate world if they could not engage in making matches among the young folks. It is a great pleasure to these old wizards.

All men should exercise enough to keep down a big paunch. It does not look nice, and it makes a man have a waddling, duck-like gait.

Kentucky Favorite Whiskey always gives perfect satisfaction. It is pure, uniform, mellow. Just like velvet. Spruance Stanley & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

A test of greatness is not to be spoiled by prosperity. Many men can stand adversity, while few can bear sudden success.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Picket's charge at Gettysburg has been compared to the charge of the light brigade at Balaklava—a foolhardy attempt to do an impossibility.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

At a banquet in San Francisco David Starr Jordan said: "Every pupil of Agassiz is an evolutionist."

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

If we had a family of boys to rear we would constantly place in their hands the lives of great men.

Let's Talk It Over.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills are purely vegetable and chocolate coated. They act gently but surely, curing sick headache, biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice, coated tongue, bad breath, pimples, sallow complexion. 10c, 25c. Sold by all druggists.

Morse was 44 years of age when he invented the telegraph. This was in 1835, and people generally thought Morse to be a little locoed then.

Some men are born beasts and can't help it.

Whiskey that is pure will never hurt anyone, and that is why Gilt Edge Whiskey is sold everywhere. Once tried always preferred. All first-class dealers have it. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors.

It is said of Humboldt, the great naturalist, that he won the confidence and respect of the great and the reverence and love of the humble.

Don't Get Footsore! Get Foot-Ease.
It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot tired, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. Try it today. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept a substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

It never looks right to see men with stained lives at the head of religious or educational institutions. It teaches children that evil deeds are not held much at a discount.

Eat Them Like Candy.
Dainty, fragrant tablets of confection—Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the medicine of to-day. Pills and liquids are out of date. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Whenever an old girl wears her hair down her back, the difference in age given by front and back views is startling.

Don't imagine yourself sick till you are sick. Cultivate a bright, cheerful mind and it will drive away many little ills that a gloomy mind would let grow into regular chronic diseases.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A DAIRYING COURSE.

A special course in dairying will begin at the University at Berkeley on October 7th and close on December 18th. A similar course was given last year, which was attended by thirty-nine students. Certificates are given to students who complete the course and demonstrate their qualifications by at least eight months' practical work in a creamery or cheese factory. This course is designed to meet the needs of all persons who are engaged in the various lines of dairy manufacture and desire to make themselves more familiar with the principles underlying the manufacture of milk products and the application of those principles to actual practice, to the end that they may know how to turn out an improved product. The method of instruction and work done will appeal equally to he needs of all those who are manufacturing milk products, whether it be in the ranch dairy, using improved appliances, or in the large creamery or cheese factory. The advance in dairy practice has been so rapid and the intimate relation of science to dairying has been shown to be so close during the past few years that it is difficult for the person in ordinary practice to fully understand all that has been done and the benefits it may bring him in his work. The dairy school, with its equipment of modern machinery and in the hands of trained instructors, is designed to offer an easy and quick means to come into close touch with what science is doing for the dairy industry and to learn the why as well as the how of scientific methods in dairying.—S. F. Chronicle.

THE FRUIT CROP.

There are many stories afloat in regard to the prices of the coming dried fruit crop. None of them are satisfactory to the grower. It is going to cost more than ever before to prepare the fruit for market, and unless the prices are better than are now generally mentioned it is certainly not desirable to plant new orchards. Population is increasing and also the consumption of fruit per capita, but the output of the United States appears to be increasing even faster. It is sheer nonsense to assume that there is an "unlimited" demand for fruit and that the market cannot be overstocked. In fact, we no longer find many such statements. The market for any agricultural product can be overstocked. Even so staple a product as sugar cannot be sold for the average cost of production in any country but the United States. Upon the whole fruit growers ought to be deliberate in marketing, but not too deliberate. Apricots are likely to open low, but as a large crop is likely to be followed by a light one those in a position to hold them over in good condition may gain more than the shrinkage and cost of care. The prune crop is unmanageable, and the European crop is believed to be light. The market will not take its final form until the fruit is nearly ready for delivery and buyers are actively in the field. It is probable that there will be large consignments to the East this year, owing to the failure of the prune association. That is the worst feature of the market.—S. F. Chronicle.

PEAR BLIGHT.

Pear blight being the result of a bacterial infection, it is almost certain that in due time some spray will be found which will destroy the germ. It is, however, an extremely difficult problem. The disease appears to be communicated through the blossom and a spray applied when the tree is in bloom may destroy the fertility of the blossoms as well as that of the bacteria. There is also the trouble with the bees. There seems to be no question that bees and other insects are active agents in carrying the disease, and while commercial beekeepers may remove their bees from the vicinity of the orchards in a few localities, in most parts of the country no such thing is possible, for there are orchards everywhere. And there are the wild bees besides. The disease is not confined to California, but is appearing in many parts of the United States. Some Eastern growers claim to have secured good results by the use of a lime and sulphur spray, and a winter application of the lime, sulphur and salt spray on thoroughly pruned trees is certainly worth trying.—S. F. Chronicle.

SHEEP NOTES.

Sheep distribute their droppings more evenly than cattle.

Mutton, lambs and wool are a good combination on any farm.

Sheep can hardly be excelled for killing out briars and sprouts.

Usually the earlier fat sheep are marketed the better the price.

Whatever class of sheep is kept let them be the very best of that class.

The pastures for sheep should be sweet, nutritious and fresh, but not too tall.

Sheep are especially adapted to the small farmer and the farmer of limited means.

Mutton growing will be more profitable as the people learn of its good qualities.

THE USES OF ANGORA GOATS.

A large class of people in some way have become possessed of the opinion that the goat is practically a useless animal. They do not reach conclusions upon investigations, however, and do not discriminate between the different kinds. To them a goat is a goat, and there the argument ends. Investigations prove that the Angora goats are not only classed among the most useful of the domestic animals, and have been so classed for thousands of years, but their usefulness is manifested in a variety of ways. The fleece, called mohair, furnishes some of the finest fabrics among ladies' goods and is used in various other manufactures; their habit of browsing enables the farmer in a wooded locality to use them to help in the forest; their flesh is exceedingly delicate and nutritious; the milk, though not so abundant as the milk breed of goats, is richer than cow's milk; their tanned skins, though inferior in quality to the skins of the common goat, are used for leather; their pelts make the neatest of rugs and robes, they are excellent pets for children; a few of them in a flock of sheep are a protection from wolves and dogs; their manure is noticeably helpful to the grass which follows them after they have cleaned away the underbrush. These are all vital subjects of varying degrees of importance.—Government Bulletin.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

It would seem that there is no good in this world without its counter-balancing evil. The discovery of abundant artesian water at Indio set all the inhabitants getting rich raising melons, but now comes the complaint that a veritable plague of plant lice is destroying the vines. The intensely hot climate is doubtless very favorable to the development of lice, and the cost of spraying will seriously cut into the profits of the melon business.

The Tilton apricot seems to be proving itself a very valuable addition to our varieties of that fruit, although it will hardly be safe to accept all the statements of nursery men especially interested in its propagation. It is larger than the royal, a very reliable bearer, and ripens very evenly.

The Oregon prune-growers seem to feel that they have made a mistake in planting the Italian prune—that is, the Fullenberg—so extensively. The tree is an irregular bearer, and while the fruit is much larger than that of the petite, it is harder to dry, and sells for less money, size for size. The lower price, however, is not a serious objection, for the sizes run so large as to more than make good the difference. The trouble is the irregular bearing and the fact that the market prefers the sweeter prune. There will probably be extenisve grafting over in Oregon, probably to the sugar prune, although prudence would indicate waiting for a few more years before planting the sugar prune extensively.—S. F. Chronicle.

A VALUABLE FORAGE PLANT.

Professor N. E. Hall of the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, was a member of the commission sent to Europe by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and on his return he brought with him a plant that he found in the central part of Asia, which attracted his attention by its drouth-resisting quality. He found it thriving in the midst of other vegetation which had been entirely killed for lack of rain. It was also found to flourish in the coldest parts of Siberia. About 18,000 pounds of seed were purchased and sent to Washington, and the department distributed it to the various agricultural stations for further experiment.

The Brookings, S. D., station submitted the plants to an exposure of two weeks to the hot winds, with no moisture, and they showed no signs of wilting under the severe test. They also withstood a temperature of 25 degrees below zero for two weeks without any noticeable injury. At the Wyoming Experiment Station it was subjected to similar conditions with similar results. The tests to which it has been subjected indicate that it will live and thrive where the common alfalfa dies for lack of moisture. It is claimed by the discoverer of the plant that it is eaten by stock in preference to the old species of alfalfa. Small packages of the seed will be distributed to the farmers directly from Washington.—Northwest Magazine.

POULTRY NOTES.

Ducks should have a dry house with dry litter for a roost.

Fowls that become the prey of lice become weak and sickly.

It costs no more to keep a thoroughbred than it does a mongrel.

Spotted or rough shells are the result of feeding grit irregularly.

Bronze turkeys do not reach maturity until they are four years old.

Ground bone is one of the best forms of giving lime when needed.

A full supply of grit and shell influences the cleanness of the egg shells.

Turkeys should be given a light feed in the morning but a heavy feed at night.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

His "Hinner End."

An English clergyman and a lowland Scotsman entered one of the best schools in Aberdeen. The master received them kindly and inquired:

"Would you prefer that I should speer (question) these boys or that you should speer them?"

The English clergyman desired the master to proceed. He did so with great success, and the boys answered satisfactorily numerous interrogations as to the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The clergyman then said he would be glad to "speer the boys" and at once began:

"How did Pharaoh die?"

There was a dead silence.

In his dilemma the lowland gentleman interposed:

"I think, sir, the boys are not accustomed to your English accent. Let me try what I can make of them." And he inquired in broad Scottish:

"Hoo did Phawraoh dee?"

Again there was a dead silence, upon which the master said:

"Noo, boys, fat cam' to Phawraoh at his hinner end?"

"The boys with one voice answered:

"He was drooned."

And a smart little fellow added:

"Ony lassie could hae tell't ye that.'—London Tit-Bits.

The Man He Wanted.

Senator Clark of Montana had occasion once out in Helena to hire a carriage driver. The roads were mountainous, and a skillful man was needed. On the appointed day the candidates for the position appeared. "You know where the road runs along the mountain, with the hill on one side and a gorge on the other, five miles from here?" asked Senator Clark, and all the men nodded affirmatively. "How near can you go to the edge of the road," was asked, "without upsetting my carriage?"

The first man said, "Four feet;" the next man answered, "Two feet;" the third man said that he would drive close to the edge, and the fourth man allowed that if one wheel was over the brink he could still turn the horses in time to save the carriage.

At last Mr. Clark turned to a brawny Irishman. "What would you do?" he asked.

"Begorra, Mr. Clark," said the Irishman, "I would keep as close to the side of the hill as I could without pulling off a wheel."

"You are the man I want," replied Mr. Clark, and the Irishman got the job.

The Box Tortoise.

Though the tortoise is slow of foot, it is quick to make the best of all its available modes of defense. The box tortoise possesses a singular defensive apparatus. The plastron or shell covering the under part of the body is so formed that its front segment can be drawn upward to protect the animal's head, the head meanwhile being drawn back under the carapace or shell on the back of the tortoise.

The upper and under shells then meet in front, forming a kind of box in which the creature is unassailable. When the danger is passed, the reptile relaxes a muscle, and the raised part of the plastron falls, allowing the head and fore feet to come forth. This movable plate is fastened to the plastron by a strong hinge of elastic ligament.

Jekyll and Hyde Indians.

It is said that the Seri Indians are a tribe of Jekylls and Hydes. They spend a portion of the year in the neighborhood of the boundary line between northern and Lower California, when they dedicate themselves to peaceful pursuits and evidently adopt civilized customs, frequently working as farm hands on the haciendas. When the crops are in, however, they experience a remarkable change, like any of the lower animals with a change of season. It is then that they have a wild longing for a savage life and emigrate to Tiburon island, where they lead a barbarous existence, even indulging in cannibalism, it is averred.

Raynor—This fortune telling business is all humbug. One of these professors of palmistry told me a little while ago to look out for a short, blond man.

Shyne—I don't know about it's being all humbug. I'm blond and I'm short. Lend me a ten, old fellow, will you?

THE ARABS OF YEMEN.

A Story Which Throws a Strong Light on Their Character.

The Times of India tells the following story to show the character of the Arabs of Yemen. A man of Zaraniks who several times cut the telegraph lines and who was punished more than once was caught on one occasion by an Arab sheik in charge of the lines. The sheik intended to send him to Meedy for imprisonment, but the wife of the accused came in and stood as a guarantee for his future good behavior.

The sheik accepted the bail and released him, but shortly afterward he again resorted to his old practice of cutting the wires and bolted away to another village at a distance of a day's march, where he had another wife. The sheik then sent for his first wife, who stood security for him, and told her he would disgrace her among the Arabs if she failed to bring in her husband.

The woman asked the sheik not to "spread the black sheet" (a custom of the country when any one commits a breach of trust) until the following day. She started that night, taking a sharp dagger concealed under her clothes, to the village where her husband was staying. She found him asleep in his abode and stabbed him, cut his throat and carried his head back to her home. The next morning she went to the sheik and presented the head of her husband, saying: "Here is your criminal, and I am freed from the bail. Please do not affix the black sheet."—London Telegraph.

High Temperature.

Tommy had had pneumonia, so had been for some time in hospital, where they treated him so well that he was much averse to the prospect of being discharged as "cured."

One day the doctor in charge was taking his temperature, and while Tommy had the thermometer in his mouth the doctor moved on and happened to turn his back. Tommy saw his chance. He pulled the thermometer out of his mouth and popped it into a cup of hot tea, replacing it at the first sign of the medico turning.

When that worthy examined the thermometer, he looked first at Tommy, then back to the thermometer and gasped:

"Well, my man, you're not dead, but you ought to be!"—London Chronicle.

Alert For an Angel.

Mr. Stormington Barnes and his leading man were passing a village church.

"Listen!" exclaimed the eminent tragedian.

"Does the music of the choir carry you back to your boyhood days?"

"No; but you know how long we have been looking for some one with money who was willing to back the show."

"Yes."

"Well, I think I hear some one inside there singing 'I Want to Be an Angel.'"—Washington Star.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system all morbid, effete matter. **A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.** When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 245, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

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Insomnia Remedies.

However hopeless you may consider your case, be slow to fly to drugs for relief from insomnia. A rubber bag full of broken ice applied to the back of the neck and a hot water bag at the feet are highly recommended as a remedy for insomnia even in obstinate cases. The circulation is equalized by this treatment.

The secret of hot milk cure also recommended for sufferers from insomnia lies in sipping the beverage. The act of slowly swallowing the liquid is soothing in its effect and generally produces the much desired drowsy feeling which leads to the coveted sleep.

One Better.

Mike—It's mesilf that wishes every day was Saturday.

Pat—And for whoy, Mike?

"Shure, and shouldn't I just take me wages ivery day?"

"Begorra, I wish every day was Sunday!"

"Ye do? And for what raison?"

"Shure, and shouldn't I get a holiday ivery day and draw me wages the day before?"—Exchange.

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Send for Catalogue.

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OLD INDIAN WAR PENSIONS.

Congress has just passed a law granting pensions to the survivors and to the widows of deceased soldiers of the Oregon, Washington and California Indian Wars of 1847 to 1856. Full information will be sent by Byington & Wilson, No. 728 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., or Branch Office, No. 442 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. Fees limited by law.

Survivors of Indian Wars or Widows of such as are deceased: By recent act of Congress you have a claim for pension at the rate of $8 00 per month. Send to me for application. Address T. W. TALLMADGE, Washington, D. C. A pension attorney for forty years.

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Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

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TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

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Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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